

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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## THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN.

"The Battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864" is the title of a monograph by one of the participants, Jacob D. Cox, late Major General Commanding, 23d Army Corps, published with maps by Charles Scribner's Sons. Gen. Cox gives to Lieut. Gen. Schofield all the praise for this battle which he could desire. In his opinion, Franklin sealed the fate of Thomas's campaign. Then the heart of the Confederate Army was broken, and the character of the fighting was, from that day, in marked contrast with what it had been before. Nashville, which followed, was comparatively easy. The fierceness of the conflict is shown by the fact that "Hood had more men killed at Franklin than died on one side in some of the great conflicts of the war where three, four, or even five times as many men were engaged." This work quotes many lively bits of descriptive writing from Confederate sources. Its purpose is not so much to enlighten us as to the battle as it is to inform us of the part taken in it by Gen. Cox, commanding the 23d Corps. He settles controverted points in his own favor by endeavoring to show that Gen. Stanley held no command over the troops which fought in the line of battle at Franklin, but that he, Cox, commanded the whole line; and, secondly, that Gen. Stanley was wounded early in the battle and retired entirely from the scene, and had nothing more to do with the matter. Naturally this view of the case has waked up Gen. Stanley—if Stanley ever sleeps, except it be with one eye open to see what Cox is up to—and he retorts with a long communication in the New York "Sun." It appears that the two Generals met on the battlefield. The dispute is as to the direction each was following. Cox says Stanley was wounded and going to the rear never to return, for that battle, at least. Stanley replies: "I was surely coming toward the battle. Cox was just as surely going away from danger. I never could account for his being there, but after I learned of his conduct at Antietam it became clear to me, and ever since I am convinced that had not Gen. Cox met me as he did, he would have gone on to a place of safety with the fugitives of his command." To interfere in such a dispute is to court the fate of the baseball umpire and we forbear. Gen. Cox has the decided advantage in having recorded his opinion in the enduring form of this handsome and readable volume. He believes that Franklin was not only the turning point in the campaign, but that it fully justified Sherman's plan for his march to the sea. The tri-monthly return of Gen. Thomas for Nov. 20, 1864, the first after the severance from Sherman, showed an effective force of 65,500, with an aggregate present of some 20,000 more, not including troops of the Department of the Ohio, East Tennessee and Kentucky, nor those of the Military Division between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, all of which were subject to Thomas's orders. Hood's army in the field numbered forty-two or forty-three thousand men of all arms. This would seem to be sufficient answer to the assertion that Thomas was left without adequate force.

Contrary to the opinion held by Gen. Cox, Lieut. Gen. Schofield in his volume says: "If Hood had succeeded in overwhelming the smaller force that opposed him at Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, as he came near doing, Nashville would have fallen an easy prey, for it was not defensible by the force Thomas then had there. Thomas's cavalry was not yet remounted, and Forrest, with his troopers, would have had nearly a clear field of Kentucky while Hood marched to the Ohio. What offset to this would have been the capture of Savannah as a 'Christmas gift' to the nation? When Sherman cut loose and started for Savannah on Nov. 12, he had not, as events proved, sufficient reason for assuming 'Thomas's strength and ability to meet Hood in the open field,' or even to hold Nashville against him, much less to hold 'the line of the Tennessee.'"

#### RECENT PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among recent military publications to which we had hoped to give earlier attention, we have the following: "National Defenses," by Maj. Gen. Maurice. C. B. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. "Achievements of Cavalry," by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., etc., London, George Bell and Sons. "With the Royal Headquarters in 1870-71," by Gen. J. von Verdy Du Vernois. Volume I of the Wolsley Series, edited by Capt. Walter H. James, imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. (Price \$3.)

Gen. Maurice's volume on national defenses considers anxiously how Britain can be saved from the fate of France in view of the fact that she has an empire scattered over the face of the earth that is especially open to attack, and very difficult of defense. The conclusion reached after a discussion of the various problems involved is that what England needs is "a supreme Navy and adequate Army, and an incomparable diplomacy."

Gen. Woods's volume is the republication in enlarged form of six studies on cavalry subjects, appearing originally in the United Service Magazine, with six additional studies. The author's purpose is to encourage the younger generation of cavalrymen by showing them the importance of their arm and giving them some hints as to the knowledge so essential to the trooper as to when and how to charge and when to refrain from the attack. His lessons are enforced by description of various cavalry actions, five out of his twelve achievements being taken from the experiences of North Germany, two each from Austria and France and one each from England, Poland and Russia. The superiority of the Prussian cavalry is ascribed to the fact that the Prussians have had maneuvers of some kind for a century and a half, or since the time of Frederick the Great. Attention is

called by Gen. Wood to the significant fact that during the twenty-two years, 1821-43, in which no large bodies of cavalry were assembled for manouvres in Prussia, there was a tendency to eliminate warlike exercises and to substitute for them parade movements. Excellent maps illustrate the actions described.

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Gen. Von Verdy's handsome volume of personal recollections of the war of 1870-71 is a republication of articles appearing in 1874 and 1895 in the "Deutsche Rundschau," with some additional matter. The volume contains a portrait of the author and a brief biography of him by Capt. James. He is the descendant of a French Huguenot family and has won the highest honors in the Prussian military service, and was at one time minister of war. He wears one of the highest decorations in Germany, that of the "Order Pour le Merite." His ability as a military writer and critic is well known and he is the author of numerous works valuable to the military student. A large folding map of the theatre of war is added at the end of the volume which is the first of the Wolseley series and has a preface by Gen. Wolseley. The purpose of the series is to place before British officers and others for their instruction translations of the best foreign military books in an English dress, adding some original works.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons also import "The Effect of Maritime Command on Land Campaigns Since Waterloo, by Maj. C. E. Callwell, R. A., author of "Small Wars; Their Principles and Practice," etc., with maps and plans. (Price, \$2.50.) In his introduction the author notes the fact that "the present generation has witnessed no more remarkable change in the drift of British public opinion than the recent transformation of popular indifference as regards questions of imperial defence into a keen intelligent interest in all things appertaining to the security of the realm." In view of the fact that an officer of the American Navy, Capt. Mahan, has done more than any other one man to stimulate this interest, it is to be hoped that we may have a similar experience in this country. Maj. Callwell takes up the study of the influence of sea power where Capt. Mahan left it, tracing it through the military annals of the past eighty years the influence of dominion on the waters in its effect on land operations. His examples are drawn from the South American wars of independence, the Greek war of liberation, the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29, the war in the East from 1853-56, the American Civil War, the wars between Denmark, Germany and France, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, the Chinoo-Japanese and minor wars.

We have received two works of special interest to students of naval matters. One is a pocket volume published by D. Van Nostrand Co. for the instruction of naval militiamen. It is entitled, "The Naval Militiaman's Guide," by John H. Barnard, Lieut. 1st N. B. N. Y., with fifty-one illustrations. The purpose of its author is to sift out from a great mass of professional material the elementary matter most essential to the needs of the naval militiaman. George Bell and Sons, London, publish "Naval Gunnery; A Description and History of the Fighting Equipment of a Man-of-War," by Capt. H. Garbett, R. N. It is not written for experts, but to give the general public some information about the armament of British ships of war, gathering it in large part from standard works and text-books on gunnery. It has twelve plates and 113 illustrations scattered through the text.

## NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY.

Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, has received a letter from 1st Lieut. J. D. Miley, 5th Art., A. D. C., and Acting Engineer Officer, on the staff of Gen. W. R. Shafter, calling attention to the system of coast defenses now under construction, and saying: "By June of 1898 half of the guns and mortars are expected to be in place. In the proposed scheme San Francisco receives 88 high-power guns and 114 12-inch mortars, and by next June there will be in place in this harbor 14 high-power guns, 32 12-inch mortars and not a rapid-fire gun. You will see by this a great many other portions of the coast are being rushed into a state of defense much faster than our harbor. To complete the defenses of this harbor it will require a further appropriation somewhere between \$5,-500,000 and \$6,500,000.

"To render the armament installed under the present system effective it will require about 30,000 artillerymen. The artillery force at present consists of about 3,000, but this will probably be increased to 5,000 or 6,000 during the sessions of the next Congress. This, however, will be only sufficient to care for the guns and their cartridges and keep them in a good state of preservation. In actual service many more men will be needed. I believe that in our States bordering on the coast, and especially in our large cities in our important harbors, quite a considerable percentage of the members of the National Guard should be heavy artillerymen. I think it would be good policy if in San Francisco there could be organized at least several batteries of heavy artillery; better still, a regiment. Whatever the size of the force, it should have the opportunity of regularly going into camp at the Presidio and drilling alongside of the regular soldiers for one or two months of each year, and during these periods the men should receive enough pay to compensate them for any salaries or wages they may lose by reason of absence from their business. I should like much to see some such move taken."

**RECORD OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY**

RECORD OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.  
By permission of Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., we reprint this interesting table which appears in his excellent work entitled "Cadet Life at West Point." It

shows that during the past ninety-six years 7,798 cadets have been admitted to the Military Academy, and that 3,741 of these have graduated. Deducting those at the Academy when this record was made up, we have an average of fifty per cent. of graduates to admissions.

Five hundred and seventy-seven cadets have had a five-years' course, thirty have continued at the Academy six years, and four seven years. Of these last, Alex. H. Morton graduated 15 in the class of 1821 and resigned in 1833, after a service in the 7th Inf. Another, Julius A. d'Lagnel, died in 1840, after service in the 5th Inf., 2d Art., and the Ordnance Corps. A third is still in the Army. The one put down as entering in 1874 we cannot locate.

A private letter from the Orient gives an account of the sinking of the Japanese man-of-war Fuso, at Nagahama, an anchorage at Shikoku Island in the Inland Sea, Oct. 29, 1897. It would seem that the squadron was coming to anchor at the above-mentioned place. The Matsushima had got down her anchor when the Fuso backed into her stern, which penetrated the Fuso at the lower part of her main deck, and getting free, passed by the side of the Itsukushima, destroying five side guns of the latter (4.7 inch Armstrong, Q. F. G.). The ram of the Matsushima was somewhat damaged. Capt. Urin, lately attached to the Japanese Legation in France, was in command of the Fuso, and seeing that his ship was in a sinking condition, ran for the shore, where all hands and such equipment as could be quickly handled was landed, the Fuso going to the bottom, where she now lies, with nineteen inches of her top gallant forecastle above water.

## BOSTON WANTS MORE COAST ARTILLERY.

The Associated Board of Trade of Boston is composed of three delegates each, from twenty-four minor trades' associations, representing over three thousand concerns, and—upon the lowest possible estimate—more than \$150,000,000 of active business capital. In effect it is a legislative body. Its action upon matters of public importance is always taken with the utmost deliberation, and even in conservative Boston this body has a reputation for conservatism. In January last, upon the initiative of the Paint and Oil Association, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the matter of harbor defense. This committee submitted its findings to the full board, at its annual meeting on Monday last, and on its recommendation the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The United States has constructed, and is now constructing, modern harbor defenses, and as the present artillery force is inadequate in numbers to care for and properly man the modern armament with which these defenses are to be equipped; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Associated Board of Trade of Boston, do respectfully and urgently request the President and Congress of the United States to take such action as shall provide for a sufficient force of artillery men, adequate in number to care for and properly man the modern armament with which our harbor defenses are now, or will be, equipped, and to furnish a nucleus of instructed artillermen for the proper manning of these defenses in case of emergencies."

In a review of the recent British experience on the Indian frontier the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The footing which Sir Bindon Blood has secured in the trans-Malakand region is very secure, and is well described in a very recent dispatch which says that the defenses are now in such excellent condition that where formerly four battalions would have been necessary two are now amply sufficient. Herein we may incidentally see justified the special desirableness of giving engineer officers their rightful share in the conduct of frontier operations, in which it is imperative that where one man can be made to suffice two should not be mobilized. We find one point of general interest to which we must draw particular attention, namely, the significant increase in what may be termed the fighting intelligence of these frontier tribes. This is largely due, no doubt, to our own teaching, and to the fact that among the insurgents there are not a few who have learned the art of war in our service. It is obvious that a fair sprinkling of reservists and pensioners have been fighting against us, since on several occasions the enemy have been observed 'flag-wagging' in the orthodox style, and their practice at long ranges has been very different from what might have been expected from untutored frontier marksmanship. To some extent this is disconcerting; at any rate it is highly inconvenient. But we can afford to regard such incidental issues, on the whole, with philosophical indifference. After all it is comforting to think that, within reasonable limits, such improved fighting qualities in the border tribes are in a way an added safeguard to India. Us they may harass, but they can never invade, and, if any power ever does attempt to invade, it will find the Afridi, who has a smattering of British military training, a much more awkward customer to negotiate with than the Afridi of ten or twenty years ago." This philosophical suggestion is in line with that of the Pennsylvania Dutchman who, when he was overcome in his effort to chastise his stalwart son, found great comfort in the reflection that it was "a smart boy that could lick his own daddy."

Since Prof. Slone we have had a further revelation of Napoleon's character in a work recently appearing in Paris, "Lettres Iédites de Napoleon I. (An. VIII—1815). These are the letters that were suppressed by Napoleon III. with pious regard for the reputation of the founder of his house. Here the conqueror is revealed in his most ferocious and cynical aspect, as the despot who would tolerate no questioning of his purpose, preferring to surround himself by mediocre men who could be bent to his imperious will rather than to encourage the development of independent talent. His opinions and his purposes he would make the law for all the world, including the members of his own family, to whom many of these letters are addressed. Not even the highest authorities in the Church could escape his sharp criticism. In letter to his uncle he recommends the cardinals to take daily baths and be imprisoned bishops and priests as readily as soldiers, politicians or even editors.

In introducing an article on "Velocities of Recoil," by Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., appearing in its November number, "Army and Explosives" says: "The material of this article appears in the July-August issue of the 'Journal of the U. S. Artillery,' by special authority of the U. S. Chief of Ordnance. Capt. Dunn's name should now be well known to our readers on account of the brilliant, and at the same time, common-sense views he has expressed on the subject of pressure testing, articles on which have appeared in recent issues of this paper."

At the meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on Tuesday, it was decided to increase the appropriation of \$50,000 to \$85,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "pay, etc., of the Army, 1897," to meet deficiencies in the last-named appropriation. The subcommittee having charge of the appropriation for the Army met at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. Gen. Stanton, Paymaster of the Army, gave his views relative to the requirements in his Department.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The actual cost of the Army during the past year was \$31,110,532.59; that of the Navy \$34,234,376. These figures are vouchered for by the Secretary of the Treasury in a report to Congress. Included in the estimate of the cost of the military establishment are expenses connected with the construction of fortifications and their armament which are properly classed in the Fortifications act. The estimate in connection with the cost of the Navy also contains items which should not properly be placed to the credit of the Navy.

We are sure that no one who read the letter of our St. Augustine correspondent in the last number of the "Journal" will suppose that he intended to suggest that so good a soldier as Capt. W. P. Van Ness could do otherwise than hold himself in readiness to go promptly and uncomplainingly to any station the authorities might send him. There can be no inference or suggestion that Capt. Van Ness has had anything to do with the petition sent to the War Department with a view to having his battery retained at St. Augustine.

The address before the Naval War College on "Naval Administration in War," by Rear Adm'l. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., has recently been published in pamphlet form at the Government printing office. In it the Admiral gives his hearers the excellent advice to study the naval history of their own country. The fame of Lord Nelson is largely due, Adm'l. Belknap thinks, to the fact that he never had to contend with a first rate man of the sea. With a Farragut or Porter or Foote or a Rowan as his antagonists there might have been a different story to tell.

H. R. 3331, introduced by Representative McDonald, in the House of Representatives, on May 24, 1897, provides for the increase of the pay of Post Quartermaster Sergeants, U. S. A. It was referred to the Committee of Military Affairs last session of Congress and is expected to be brought before the Military Committee during the present session of Congress. It ought to pass. Quartermaster Sergeants of the Army have to pass a most rigid and difficult examination before appointment, and they are appointed from the most competent enlisted men of the Army in accordance with the act of July 5, 1884. Their present pay is inadequate.

Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, chairmen of the Senate and House Naval Committees respectively, will confer immediately after the holidays upon the advisability of making a joint inquiry into the subject of docks for the Navy. They will also discuss the extent to which the various naval stations and Navy Yards should be maintained in a condition of efficiency as workshops for the construction or repair of warships or for special naval work, or for sanitary works; whether or not the existing scale of expenditures at such stations and yards can be reduced without detriment to the public service, and generally to ascertain the probable requirements of appropriations for the naval service to be expended on naval stations, docks, etc.

The "Pen or Sword?" a monthly publication devoted to the suppression of war, published at Chicago, thus addresses its readers in Volume 1, No. 1: "War is not only a brutal folly, but an exceedingly expensive one. This great republic of ours has, within the last forty years, spent on war and its consequences a sum greater than the entire gold and silver money of the world. The war of the rebellion cost more than the true valuation of all property, real and personal, in 1860 in the Southern slave States. The cost of that war was almost double the present aggregate deposits in all the National, State and private banks and trust companies in the United States. It would pave all the principal streets of Chicago with gold bricks three inches thick, and erect twenty-five of the largest buildings in the city of solid silver." This is the view of a man who would estimate in dollars and cents the value of his own honor or the virtue of his wife and daughters. It calls to mind the orthodox deacon we once knew, who, being a slater, and accustomed to such calculations, made an elaborate estimate of the value in dollars and cents of the holy city, the New Jerusalem, whose streets are of "pure gold, as it were transparent glass."

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, the officers attached to the U. S. gunboat Vicksburg gave a reception to Commo. G. C. Remey and the officers attached to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on board the vessel, and dancing was indulged in from 3 to 6. Many prominent society people from this city were in attendance. Among those present were: Commo. and Mrs. G. C. Remey, Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Impey, Paymr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Spicer, Miss Pauline Bradford, Mrs. Caroline Bradford, Rear Adm'l. C. C. Carpenter, Mr. Joseph Foster, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Hovey, Miss Adele Yates, Miss E. Blake, Mrs. J. K. Cogswell, Miss Bebbie Johnson, Misses Seavey, Miss Nina Parker, Mrs. Blake, Chief Engr. Buehler, P. A. Surg. H. B. Flits, Comdr. Abraham H. Lillie, Lieut. F. S. Carter, Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, Ensign C. B. Baines, Mrs. E. E. Capehart, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Robeson, Pay Inspector and Mrs. H. M. Dennison, Col. and Mrs. M. J. Forney, Lieut. M. J. Shaw, Miss Kate M. Bradford, Miss J. Carpenter, Miss Foster, Miss Hovey, Miss Lucy M. Sise, Mr. R. M. Brown, Miss Hatch, Miss Johnson, Miss Remey, Miss Laighton, Miss Edith Bradford, Lieut. Comdr. Allibone, Lieut. C. E. Fox, Ensign H. H. Hough, P. A. Engr. R. S. Griffin, Miss Edith Neil.

## BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS.

S. R. 72.—Mr. McBride: Authorizes the Secretary of War to purchase, transport and distribute to an amount not exceeding \$250,000 food and other supplies for the relief of sufferers in the valley of the Yukon and its tributaries in Alaska. He is authorized for this purpose to use the military forces of the United States and to employ private persons and such means of transportation as may deem necessary. Another resolution by Mr. McBride calls upon the secretary to furnish information as to whether such supplies are needed.

Senator Chandler has submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the needs of the Navy for additional dry docks, stationary or floating, and concerning the proper location of any new stationary docks; also to inquire to what extent the various naval stations and naval yards should be maintained in a condition of efficiency as workshops for the construction or repair of ships of war, or for special naval work, or for sanitary purposes; and whether or not the existing scale of expenditures at such stations and yards can be reduced without detriment to the public service; and further, generally to ascertain the probable requirements of appropriations for the naval service to be expended for the land establishment of the Navy as distinguished from the vessels and ordnance of the Navy and their appurtenances designed for a Navy upon the ocean.

H. R. 938.—Mr. Busham: Authorizes the use of the funds for lease of the Lime Point Reservation, Cal., for the construction of a road from Sansalito to the light-house over said reservation by way of Lime Point.

H. R. 4356.—Mr. Walker, of Virginia (by request): Provides for commissioning acting volunteer officers of the United States Navy in the war of the rebellion as officers on the retired list of the Navy without past pay; lieutenants as commanders, and, according to service, masters as commanders and lieutenant commanders, ensigns as lieutenant commanders and lieutenants; staff officers for one year's service or more with their relative rank during the war. That, as a further recognition of the services rendered by said officers, the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department shall provide regulation officers' swords with the following inscription thereon: "Presented by the United States to \_\_\_\_\_ in recognition of services in the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion;" and each officer, on being placed on the retired list of officers of the United States Navy, shall be presented with one of said swords free of cost to him.

H. R. 4360.—Mr. Hicks: To pension those who served 90 days in the various construction corps during the war.

H. R. 4382.—Mr. Catchings: To establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg. \$75,000 is appropriated to begin the work and three commissioners are to be appointed to carry it on.

H. R. 4384.—Mr. Berry: Appropriates \$245,000 to extend and complete Fort Thomas, Ky.

H. R. 4400.—Mr. Wheeler: Provides for boards of review, to consist of three members and a recorder, from officers of the Army, on the active or retired list, to review the proceedings, findings, and sentence of any court-martial for the trial of a commissioned officer or enlisted man, either of the regular Army or volunteer forces, where the accused has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the United States, or to review the proceedings, findings and decision of a retiring board when an officer has been wholly retired from the Army.

They are to serve without extra compensation, have additional evidence, subpoena witnesses at the expense of the applicant and compel their attendance and to present majority and minority reports in case of disagreement. In case of the approval of their recommendations by the Secretary of War he shall transmit them with the evidence to Congress, reporting what action is required, provided, that no right to any pay or allowances shall accrue or be revived from such amendment of the records in any case.

H. R. 4408.—Mr. Wheeler: Amends certain articles of war to read as follows:

"Article 17. Any soldier who sells, or through neglect loses or spoils his horse, arms, clothing, or accoutrements shall be punished as a court-martial may adjudge, subject to such limitation as may be prescribed by the President by virtue of the power vested in him."

"Article 84. The judge advocate shall administer to each member of the court, before they proceed upon any trial, the following oath, which shall also be taken by all members of regimental and garrison courts-martial: 'You, A, B, do swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried, and that you will duly administer justice without partiality, favor, or affection, according to the provisions of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, and if any doubt should arise not explained by said articles, then, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in like cases; and you do further swear that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the proper authority, except to the judge advocate; neither will you disclose nor discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial unless required to give evidence thereof, as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God.'"

"Article 86. A general court-martial shall have the power to punish summarily for contempt of its authority such acts as would be punishable summarily by the highest civil court of criminal jurisdiction of the State, Territory, or district in which the court-martial may sit, if committed in contempt of its authority: Provided, That the punishment for contempt of court by a civilian shall not exceed confinement for three months, or fine of \$100 and confinement until paid."

"Article 104. No sentence of court martial shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court or by the officer commanding for the time being."

"Article 110. No sentence adjudged by a field officer detailed to try soldiers of his regiment shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the brigade commander, or, in case there be no brigade commander, by the commanding officer of the post or camp."

Sec. 2. That whenever a court-martial shall sit in closed session the judge advocate shall withdraw, and when his legal advice or his assistance in referring to recorded evidence is required it shall be obtained in open court.

Sec. 3. That fraudulent enlistment and the receipt of any pay or allowance thereunder is hereby declared a military offense and made punishable by court-martial under the sixty-second article of war.

Sec. 4. That judge advocates of departments and of courts-martial and the trial officers of summary courts are hereby authorized to administer oaths for the purposes of the administration of military justice and for other purposes of military administration.

Sec. 5. That the commanding officers authorized to approve the sentences of summary courts shall have the power to remit or mitigate the same.

**Sec. 6.** That this Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

**H. R. 4361.** Mr. Sparkman.—To establish a national military park at the scene of "Dade's Massacre," in Florida, Dec. 28, 1835.

**H. R. 4577.** Mr. Wheeler of Alabama.—Provides that Section 3480, R. S., be repealed so far as it prohibits the payment to soldiers who served in the war with Mexico and afterwards served in the Confederate Army during the war of 1861-65, for just claims of said soldiers for loss of horses or other property while in the service of the United States in the war with Mexico.

**H. R. 4590.** Mr. Dinsmore.—Appropriates \$150,000 for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a national home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the late United States and Confederate Armies at Eureka Springs, in the State of Arkansas.

**H. R. 4596.** Mr. Russell.—Appropriates \$50,000 for a statue to Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, in Washington, D. C.

**H. R. 4597.** Mr. Russell.—Appropriates \$5,000 to protect the Government known as Fort Griswold Groton, Conn.

**H. R. 4599.** Mr. Updegraff (by request).—Provides that the act to provide for the permanent preservation and custody of the records of the volunteer armies, and for other purposes, approved May 9, 1892, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

**H. R. 4600.** McIntire.—Appropriates \$40,000 to be expended by the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution in aid of the erection of a monument in Baltimore to Gen. Wm. Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the War of Independence.

**H. R. 4757.** Mr. Hopkins.—To give the boards of pension examining surgeons suitable room or rooms, in government buildings.

**H. R. 4763.** Mr. Young of Virginia.—Authorizing and directing the purchase of a lot of 272 4-10 acres adjacent to the Gosport, (Va.) Navy Yard. Appropriates \$544,000. If it cannot be obtained at a reasonable price it is to be taken by condemnation.

**H. R. 4767.** Mr. Samuel W. Smith.—That from and after the passage of this act no pension shall be granted to the former widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States unless the application therefor was filed or may hereafter be filed in the Pension Bureau prior to the date of her remarriage: Provided, That all pensions granted to widows and minor children shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Bureau, this proviso to apply to all claims now on file or that may hereafter be filed: And provided further, That no pension shall be granted to any minor child unless the application for the same was filed or may hereafter be filed before the child attained the age of sixteen years: And provided further, That no pension shall be allowed to the widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States unless it be shown that the marriage of said widow to the officer or enlisted man occurred prior to the passage of this act: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to the claims of widows who may hereafter marry prior to or during the service of the soldier or sailor, to the claims of the children of such marriage, or to insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless children; and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

**H. R. 4768.** Mr. Moon.—Granting a right of way through the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Co.

**H. R. 4831.** Mr. Holt.—Authorizes Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., to accept certain books from the Government of Mexico. **H. R. 4832** and **4833.** Mr. Holt, authorizes Lieut. Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers and "Maj. Gen." John M. Schofield to accept testimoniala from the President of the Republic of France.

**H. R. 4924.** Mr. Griffin.—That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed and required, on application being made by the attorney or legal representative of any enlisted and commissioned officer of the United States Army, to restate and readjust their several and respective accounts previously settled and paid by said accounting officers under an erroneous construction of law, subsequently declared so by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to pay the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in accordance with the law applicable thereto, as construed and declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Capt. Morton, Capt. Watson, and others against the United States, which decisions were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler in the cases of Gens. U. S. Grant and W. S. Rosecrans in 1889.

**H. R. 4923.** Mr. Sullivan.—Appropriates \$500,000 to commence work on a concrete or stone dock at Portsmouth, N. H., to cost \$1,100,000.

**H. R. 4933.** Mr. Young of Virginia.—Provides that the act regulating the retirement and pay of the mates in the United States Navy, approved Aug. 1, 1894, entitled "An act relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy," be amended to read as follows: "That the law regulating the retirement of warrant officers in the Navy shall be construed to apply to all the officers now serving as mates in the Navy, and those who may hereafter be appointed as mates; and the said mates shall receive annual pay at the rates following: When at sea, \$1,200; on shore duty, \$900; on leave or waiting orders, \$700: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any increase of pay for any time prior to the passage of this act."

**H. R. 4935.** Mr. Berry.—Amends act of Aug. 5, 1892, granting pensions to Army nurses, so as to give those who served six months or more a pension of \$12 a month.

**H. R. 4937.** provides that Section 1225, R. S., concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized, such officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment can be spared for that purpose without affecting its efficiency, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in normal schools of the several States and in the public schools of the various cities in the United States where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof and where the services of such instructor shall have been applied for by said authorities. As far as practicable these details shall be made by the President from the officers and non-commissioned officers of the troops which are stationed in the vicinity of the schools in which instruction is required, and the instruction shall be so arranged as to only require them to devote such time as is necessary for that purpose: Provided, That no detail of any such officer or non-commissioned officer shall be made or continued in any public school where the number of scholars of the town or city to be instructed by him shall not exceed five hundred. The maximum number of officers to be detailed under the provisions of this act in State normal and public schools as herein prescribed shall not exceed fifty and shall be exclusive of the details of officers of the Army and Navy authorized by the section hereby amended, and this amendment shall not affect any provisions thereof.

**Sec. 2.** That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by the normal schools of any State or the public schools of any city which shall adopt military instruction as a part of its public school system; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, for double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required.

**H. R. 4979.** Mr. Payne.—Granting a pension to Charles A. Foster, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

In the Senate on Dec. 9, Mr. Carter submitted the following: "Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, directed to investigate and report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the extent to which the Territory of Alaska has been explored by the Army of the United States; and what, if any, aid the Army may be able to lend in opening, protecting and maintaining regular lines of communication exclusively within the Territory of the United States from tide water into the interior of said Territory, and what measures may with propriety be adopted to avert hostilities with and to secure the friendly co-operation of the native population of said Territory in developing the resources thereof."

**H. R. 5009.** Mr. Charles W. Stone.—Gives a pension of \$30 a month for disabilities equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot.

**H. R. 5011.** Mr. Baker of Maryland.—Appropriates \$500,000 for the erection of new buildings, rebuilding of and repairs to buildings now in use, and for other necessary improvements at the U. S. Naval Academy, upon the most approved modern architectural and sanitary lines, in accordance with the plans and recommendations submitted by the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy under a resolution adopted by the Board of Visitors of 1895.

**H. R. 5023.** Mr. Jones of Washington.—Opening for settlement the Gig Harbor and Milville Military Reservations in the State of Washington.

The Senate has passed a bill that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase or have constructed for the Revenue Cutter Service, a suitable vessel for service on the Yukon River, Alaska; and the sum of \$40,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available to purchase or build such vessel.

**S. 2724.** Mr. Chandler.—Appropriates \$50,000 for a monument and statue to Admiral David D. Porter in Washington. Mr. Cummings has introduced a similar bill in the House. **H. R. 4767.**

**S. 2771.** Mr. Hale.—For the relief of certain enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

**S. 2777.** Mr. Gorman.—To give the leader of the U. S. Marine Band the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Marines.

**S. 2778.** Mr. Gorman.—To improve the Severn River (Annapolis Harbor).

**S. 2528.** Mr. Hale: Provides for the construction of the following dry docks: Portsmouth, N. H., concrete or stone, 500 long, to cost \$1,100,000; Boston, Mass., concrete or stone, 750 long, \$1,350,000; Algiers, La., steel floating dry dock, capable of lifting a vessel of 1,500 tons and 27 feet draft, costing \$750,000 including moorings and wharf; Mare Island, Cal., concrete or stone, 500 feet long, cost \$1,150,000; \$286,505 is appropriated for the Brooklyn timber dry dock No. 2, and the same for timber dry dock at League Island, to widen them and fit them with concrete entrances; \$160,000 to lengthen the Norfolk dock 150 feet, and \$75,000 to construct a wharf adjoining the timber dry dock at Port Royal. \$300,000 is appropriated for each of the four new docks to commence the work. The approach to the Mare Island Yard through San Pablo Bay, is to be deepened to 28 feet, with a width of 1,000 feet before commencing work there. **H. R. 4371.**—Mr. Landenslager is the same bill.

**S. 2804.** Mr. Lindsay.—Appropriates \$245,000 to purchase land to extend Fort Thomas, Ky.

**S. 2819.**—Appropriates \$5,000 for a commission to examine, determine and report the facts necessary to the establishment of free public highways into the Yosemite National Park. Two commissioners shall be officers of the Army Engineer Corps, to serve without extra compensation, the third a duly licensed and practicing engineer and a member of the California State Bureau of Highways, who is to receive \$20 a day.

**S. 2824.** Mr. Quay.—Amends Chapter 67, Vol. 23, R. S., to read as follows: "That when an enlisted man has served thirty years in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list with twenty-five per centum of his pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired: Provided, That all active service in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps during time of war, insurrection, or rebellion shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle the applicant to be retired: Provided, further, That all honorable service in the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be computed as within the period necessary to entitle the applicant to retire under the provisions of this act."

**S. 2840.** Mr. Quay.—Appropriates \$200,000 to equip League Island as a repair station.

**S. 2794.** Mr. Martin (by request).—Appropriates \$544,000 for the purchase of a lot adjacent to the Gosport Navy Yard.

**S. 2802.** Mr. Pettigrew.—Provides that from and after the passage of this act any officer of the Army of the United States who served as an officer or enlisted man of the volunteer or regular forces at any time between April 14, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired under the provisions of the 17th section of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, or under the provisions of the 32d section of the act of July 28, 1866, and whose name is now borne upon the official register of the Army, shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time of his retirement, nor to any officer who received an advance of one grade at the time or since the date of his retirement by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress: Provided, further, That the eight 2d Lieutenants whose names are now borne on the retired list shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, to the rank and pay of a Captain on the retired list.

From the many comments and criticisms we have noted in the matter of the reading to the troops, as directed by Secretary of War Alger, of the recent court martial order in the case of Capt. Lovering, we incline to the belief that the good, practical, old-fashioned way of reading all important orders, in fact, any orders affecting discipline, etc., to the troops at dress parade in the afternoon is fast dying out. If such be the case we suggest a revival of the custom. Too much pains to teach the troops their duty and responsibility under each and every circumstance likely to affect them cannot be taken, and we refer to this for the reason that we occasionally receive queries from non-commissioned officers which evince a total ignorance of the laws and regulations which govern the Army, and as a consequence, themselves.

## THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Congress adjourns for the holidays to-day (Saturday), and so far its session has been productive of absolutely no results for the services. It had been anticipated by Chairman Hull, one of the most indefatigable workers in Congress, that the Committee would complete the Army and Military Academy bills before adjournment, but this is impossible and the matter will have to go over until after the holidays. The organization of the Military Committee has been perfected, sub-committees have been announced and bills have been referred to them. These preliminaries being completed, it will be an easy matter for the Committee to get to work immediately upon reconvening of Congress.

The House Naval Committee has held two meetings at the first of which general matters were discussed without any results and at the second the appointment of the subcommittees were announced. The subcommittees will discuss naval matters after the holidays.

In the Senate, the Senate Naval and Senate Military Committees have held meetings, and reference to another column of the "Journal" will show that Senator Hale's committee has taken some important preliminary steps. So far as the Senate Military Committee is concerned, nothing is expected to be done by that body until after the holidays.

The Senate has passed the bill to pay to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works the sum of \$60,500 in full of its claim for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the Texas.

The following resolution has passed the Senate: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to deliver to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee for use in ornamenting one of the parks of said city, the Parrott rifled cannon and carriage recently used on the revenue cutter Andrew Jackson, but since discarded, and now stored in the yard of the Milwaukee Dry Dock Company.

The Senate, Dec. 13, received a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution, information respecting the lack of sufficient food supplies among the American citizens who have gone into the mining districts of the Yukon river, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Vice-President presented a petition of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made to continue the work of deepening the Delaware river, and also for the construction of a new dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard.

In the House, Dec. 14, a report was submitted by Mr. Minor, from the Committee of Claims, reported with an amendment, **H. R. 628** to pay the heirs of the late John Ronch, deceased, \$330,151.42 for the gunboats Chicago, Boston and Atlanta.

The House Committee on Military Affairs recommend the amendment of **H. R. 87** so as to authorize the transfer of \$85,000, instead of \$50,000, of the unexpended balance of "pay and so forth of the Army," 1896, to meet deficiency for 1897.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, has submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House of Representatives.

The House has given permission to the Naval Committee to sit during its sessions. The Committee held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon last. Mr. Boutelle was absent and Mr. Hilborn presided. Before his departure from the city Mr. Boutelle left a list of subcommittee appointments, which Mr. Hilborn announced. The following is the list: On Appropriations for the Naval Establishment—Messrs. Boutelle, Hilborn, Bull, Foss and Cummings, Organization, Rank and Pay—Messrs. Foss, Southard, Loudenslager, Butler, Meyer, Cummings and Bodine, Ordnance, Navy Yards—Messrs. Hilborn, Dayton, Hawley, Butler, Meyer, Cummings and Plowman, Construction, Repairs and Steam Engineering—Messrs. Boutelle, Bull, Butler, Hawley, Tate, Plowman and Bodine, Navigation, Equipment and Supplies, Miscellaneous—Messrs. Bull, Hilborn, Dayton, Loudenslager, Tate, Meyer and Bodine, Naval Academy and Marine Corps—Messrs. Bull, Foss, Southard, Cummings, Tate and Plowman. Private Bills—Messrs. Dayton, Southard, Butler, Meyer, Tate and Plowman.

Before the Roosevelt personnel bill is even submitted to Secretary Long, opposition to its passage has already made itself apparent. We understand that a number of Senators and Representatives have been approached by officers of the service and urged not to favor the measure notwithstanding the statement made by the Assistant Secretary that he proposed to have all officers court-martialed who might try to influence members against the passage of the measure. As a matter of fact it is altogether improbable that any court martials will follow, because it is very unlikely that the member approached will discuss the subject, and the officer himself, unless directly asked whether or not he is opposing the measure will avoid taking any step which may tend to place him under official suspicion. Without considering the result of discussing the matter with their friends in Congress, we understand there has been more or less discussion on the subject of the personnel bill between officers and Senators and Representatives and the chances of the passage of the bill, while not very bright from the first, seem to be diminishing, although Department officials say that when Congress is informed of the many good reasons for the passage of the measure and its numerous advantages that the prospects of legislation on the subject will be enhanced.

In a letter to the House of Representatives, dated Dec. 9, 1897, Secretary Alger asks for legislation to enable him to pay such per diem allowance for subsistence as he may deem proper to Maj. C. W. Raymond, C. E., U. S. A., as a member of the Board of Engineers to make examinations and surveys of deep waterways and the routes thereof, between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic tide waters was approved by the President July 28, 1897.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress a letter from the Auditor of the Navy Department asking that it will add this amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill: "Hereafter the accounting officers of the Treasury shall not receive, examine, consider or allow any claim against the United States for difference between mileage and actual expenses which has been or may be presented by officers of the Navy, their heirs or legal representatives, under the decisions of the Supreme Court which have heretofore been adopted as a basis for the allowance of such claims, which accrued prior to July 1, 1874." The Auditor says: "If Congress should adopt the amendment it will stop the payment of many old claims and relieve this office of a large amount of work. Some of the claims go back to the act of March 3, 1835, many of the officers are dead, and the money is paid to distant relatives through executors."

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

December 11, 1897.

Ask a soldier in the post what is going on and he will answer with one word, "Klondike." By Klondike they mean that they are working at the reservoir in Red Butte Canyon, about a mile above the post. The soldiers term the place Klondike on account of the similarity of the climatic conditions of the two places.

Last week was held in the rooms of the Officers' Club, the regular meeting of the card club. The meeting was gotten up by Mrs. Leitch and Mrs. Augustine, who did it in a very charming manner. The evening was very pleasantly passed in playing cards, after which the tables were cleared and delicious refreshments served. Dainty prizes were awarded to Mrs. Ducat and Lieut. Cabanias, who won the most points during the evening. Besides the officers and ladies at the post there were present Miss Ora Harkness, Miss Burke, Miss Harkness, Miss Gomm and Miss Katharine Judge.

On Tuesday of last week the National Guard of Salt Lake gave a grand military ball. Nearly all of the officers and ladies of the post went to the city to participate in the dancing.

Another grand event in which the garrison participated was the charity ball given in the Salt Lake Theater on Tuesday night of this week by the Ladies' Aid Society. The 24th Infantry Band furnished the music and gained some very flattering compliments. The first part of the evening started off with a stately minuet, the ladies and gentlemen participating being dressed in the costumes of the 17th century. Among those who danced the minuet were Lieuts. Gurney, Welch and Miller, of the post. The Fort Douglas people turned out in full force and a special car was run from the city to the post after midnight in order to carry them all home.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies gave their regular bi-monthly hop. It was one of the most enjoyable that has been given this season. The regimental orchestra furnished the music, and with such music, such a floor and such partners as were present dancing was indeed a delight. After the dancing most of the guests were invited by Col. and Mrs. Kent to their quarters, where a delightful supper was in waiting in honor of Mrs. Landstreet, of Salt Lake. Among those present at the supper were seen Mrs. Landstreet, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. George Downey, Mrs. Maj. Downey, Miss Wallace, Miss Ora and Miss Harkness, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Geo. Downey, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Colton, Miss Anderson, Mr. Hoyt Sherman, Miss Eloise Sherman, all from the city. Also Capt. and Mrs. Crane, Capt. and Mrs. Ducat, Lieut. Cartwright, Lieut. Miller and Lieut. Welch.

Dr. Kirkpatrick has returned to the post after an absence of two months on leave.

The Officers' Lyceum has now begun its sessions and meets Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

Mrs. Girard, wife of Surg. A. C. Girard, has been very ill for the past three weeks, but is now much improved in health, though still confined to the house.

Mrs. Capt. Dodge has been ill for the past week, but is somewhat improved now.

Lieut. Col. Liscum is confined to his quarters through sickness.

The post school has begun its term and is well attended by the enlisted men. A corps of efficient teachers has been detailed to take charge of the instruction of the scholars and it is all under the personal supervision of Chaplain Allensworth.

At the last meeting of the Canteen Council a dividend of \$1 per man was declared. This amounted to the sum of \$548.02.

## FORT CROOK, NEB.

Fort Crook, Dec. 12, 1897.

Lieut. Jackson has gone on four months' leave, accompanied by his dog Spot.

Capt. Sharpe has arrived at the post and has selected Lieut. Campbell's house. The latter has taken quarters at the mess building.

Mrs. Lockwood entertained all the ladies of the post on Thursday, Dec. 3. Mrs. Moore won the first prize and Mrs. Davison the lone hand.

Rumor says that one of our young bachelors will take a short leave in January and it is also reported that when he returns he will not be alone.

Capt. and Mrs. Mosher celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding on the evening of Nov. 29. Twelve ladies and officers assisted in passing a very pleasant evening. Boston was played.

Col. and Mrs. Wickoff entertained the greater part of the garrison on Dec. 2 at the fortnightly card club session. Progressive encreme was the game. Mrs. Hodges and Capt. Lockwood won the first prizes.

The Officers' Dramatic Club gave its first performance on Thursday evening at the post hall. Two farces were played, both in an entertaining manner. The first, "A Woman's Want," was acted by Lieut. and Mrs. Davison, Miss Koerper, Miss Helen Patterson, Lieuts. Moore and Dickman.

It was followed by Mrs. Berton Harrison's "The Mouse Trap." The performers in the latter were Miss Patterson and Lieut. Hodges. Much credit is due Lieut. Wolf, the manager.

Everything passed off smoothly and without a hitch. The hall was filled to overflowing, many being turned away because there was no room.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, Maj. and Mrs. Augur's home was the scene of a beautiful cotillion given in honor of their daughter's guest, Miss Holabird, of Evanston, Ill. The party was a bal poudre. The house, which is thoroughly colonial in every respect, formed a perfect setting for such a party, and lighted, as it was, entirely by candles, and trimmed with quantities of holly and evergreen, the effect was surpassingly lovely.

Lieut. Estes led the cotillion and sixteen couples danced, consisting for the most part of the bachelors and girls of the garrison. The guests included Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Moore, the Misses Hawkins, Houston Reynolds, Robertson of Cincinnati, Buck of Lake City, Minn., Bennett of Fort Wayne, Mich., Augur, Jane Augur and Holabird, Lieuts. Moore, Chapman, Yates, Michie, Hartwick, Conklin, Stacey, Rutherford, Baldwin, Cole, Ryther, Clement, Howland and Smith.

On Friday evening, Dec. 3, after the usual weekly hop, Miss Houston gave a very jolly supper to about twenty of the young people of the garrison. Among the guests were several visiting girls, the Misses Robertson, Reynolds, Buck, Bennett and Angell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moore entertained Friday evening last at a chafing-dish supper in honor of their guest, Miss Buck, Miss Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Holabird, Lieuts. Ryther, Sorley, Hartwick, Baldwin were present.

Pope Hall was crowded on Saturday evening, Dec.

11, to witness the pretty little three-act comedy, "Our Boys," as presented by some of the ladies and officers of the garrison. Amateurs are usually kindly received, but the enthusiasm that was evinced by the audience that had gathered in Pope Hall Saturday evening was only a merited expression of a well performed amateur play, one of the finest ever seen.

Capt. Greene and Lieut. Lewis as Peokyn Middlewick and Sir Geoffrey Champneys respectively were two of the best characters in the play. Lieut. Anderson and Lieut. Marshall enacted the joint title role, "Our Boys," most happily. Lieut. Anderson as Talbot Champneys was a good specimen of the languid, drawing Englishman, and kept the audience in good humor with his inane remarks while Lieut. Marshall in looks and bearing was the easy-mannered, much-traveled son of a rich but ignorant father. Mrs. Little as the doting but susceptible aunt showed a truly natural talent for the stage.

Mrs. Marshall was the haughty heiress to perfection and Miss Robertson, who took the part of the poor cousin, shone a sweet, vivacious personality.

Perhaps the most difficult part in the whole cast was taken by Mrs. Moore, who as Belinda the facetious lodging house slave was simply inimitable. It is a character suited to but few, but Mrs. Moore entered into it with great fervor and zest, and her side play fairly convulsed the audience.

Lieut. Ryther and Lieut. Howland, in enacting the parts of serving men, proved to the audience, without a doubt that two good servants were lost to the world when they entered the Army.

The post would gladly welcome the announcement of another play by the same people.

## PERSONALS.

Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Art., has rejoined at West Point from a two months' leave.

Miss Elsie Mathews, of Washington, has been the guest of Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th U. S. Art., lately at Carlisle, Pa., is now seeking recuperation at Hot Springs, Ark.

Adml. Sir Augustus Phillipore, R. N., has recently died at the age of 76 years. He entered the service in 1835.

Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th U. S. Inf., on leave abroad, has for present address care U. S. Consul, Dresden, Germany.

Capt. E. S. Dudley, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dudley, of St. Paul, were expected in New York this week to spend the holidays.

The death of Adml. Samuel Derriman Hoskins, R. N., at the age of 82 years, is announced. He entered the service in 1829.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry Brevoort Bristol, U. S. A., retired, will make his home this winter at 1701 Q street, N. W., Washington.

Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., and bride, now on their wedding tour, are expected to join at Fort McPherson, Ga., about New Year's.

The Vallejo (Cal.) "Morning News" of Dec. 5, says: "Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N., retired, is the guest of George E. Hanscom."

Chaplain W. F. Hubbard, U. S. A., recently granted sick leave until further orders to await retirement, is spending the winter at San Diego, Cal.

Capt. G. W. Coffin, U. S. N., retired, residing at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, joined the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion this week.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., on an extended sick leave, is spending a portion of the winter in Philadelphia, Pa., with address 1719 Walnut street, in that city.

It may interest Navy social circles to know that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker Deacon are reported to have been reconciled. The reconciliation occurred in a health resort for persons of diseased minds.

Aloysius Jose Gordon Kane, who served as Mate and Acting Ensign, U. S. N., from 1863 to March 1, 1871, and then resigned, has been recently conducting a suit for libel in London, England, which he has lost. He is an LL. D. of Harvard and was for ten years a Consul of Columbia.

The approaching movement of two companies of the 13th U. S. Infantry from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, will add to the commissioned circle of the latter post Maj. P. H. Ellis, Capt. W. Auman and J. C. Chance and Lieuts. A. P. Buffington, P. B. Malone, T. M. Anderson and J. F. Brady.

At a reception given at Havana, Dec. 9, by Captain General Blanco, Consul General Lee introduced to the Captain General P. A. Surg. Eugene Wasdin and P. A. Surg. H. D. Geddings, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, detailed by President McKinley to investigate the cause and nature of yellow fever in Cuba.

It being reported Dec. 11 to Col. Sumner, Commanding Fort Grant, Ariz., that a band of Indians had gone on the warpath and were chasing cowboys in San Simon Valley, east of the fort, he at once sent out three troops of the 7th Cavalry to investigate the matter and arrest the Indians if the report was found to be true.

"The Academy" says that when Rudyard Kipling was a lad he went on a sea voyage with his father, Lockwood Kipling, the artist. Soon after the vessel got under way Lockwood Kipling went below, leaving the boy on deck. Presently there was a great commotion overhead, and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling," he cried, "your boy has crawled out on the yardarm, and if he lets go he'll drown." "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, glad to know that nothing serious was the matter, "but he won't let go."

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Gen. E. A. Carr, Capt. J. M. Cabell, Lieut. J. B. Cavanaugh, Maj. A. Wagner, Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, Capt. R. D. Read, Jr., Lieut. H. P. Howard, Capt. A. L. Myer, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. Paulding, Maj. J. W. MacMurray, Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Murray Hill; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, Capt. A. W. Vogdes, Windsor; Capt. H. Metcalfe, Gen. J. D. Bingham, the Gerlach; Maj. J. H. Calef, Holland House; Col. C. P. Eagan, Hotel Imperial; Col. T. A. Dodge, the Waldorf; Capt. R. L. Hoxie, Grand Union.

On Saturday afternoon last a very enjoyable euchre party was given by Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, wife of Dr. S. G. Evans, U. S. N., and her sister, Miss Sherwood, of Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Among those present were Mrs. Alvin Boddy, Miss Dawson of Yonkers, Miss Brightson, Miss Cora Brighton, Mrs. Vom Dorp of New York, Mrs. Arthur G. Sherwood, Miss Simonson, Miss Kintzing, Miss Hough, Mrs. West Pollock, Mrs. F. P. McMahon, Mrs. Darwin R. James, Jr., Mrs. Francis Dodge, Miss Lutkins, Miss Dyer, Mrs. Bainbridge Hinckley, Mrs. Allan McCook, Miss Ackerman of Flatbush, and from the Navy Yard Miss Bunce, Miss Miller, Miss Anne Miller, Miss Woods, Miss Walton, Miss Nancy Walton, the Misses Swift, Miss Persons and the Misses Hawke.

The North is to welcome into the ranks of the benefits two of its most popular bachelors.

Lieut. C. N. Purdy, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., was a visitor to Savannah, Ga., this week.

Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a short leave of absence.

Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art., assumed command at Finn's Point, N. J., on Dec. 14, and has now got his artillery detachment fairly comfortably settled.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, U. S. A., retired, whose residence is The Otis, 41 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

The total membership of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion on Oct. 31 last was 8,972, of which New York contributes 1,267, Pennsylvania 1,215, Massachusetts, 923 and Ohio 878.

Asst. Naval Constrs. F. W. Hibbs, U. S. N., at New York, Robert Stocker at Newport News and Elliott Snow at Mare Island have passed examinations for promotion to the grade of Constructor.

Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Art., will spend the Christmas holidays with friends at Aurora, Ill., and will come to New York in January to enter upon duty at the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Chief Engr. Harry Webster, U. S. N., returned to his home in Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday, from a four years' cruise in the gunboat Yorktown in Chinese waters. He will be assigned to duty in the bureau of steam engineering in the Navy Department.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, of Annapolis, Md., entertained at an informal tea, Saturday, Dec. 11, in honor of the class of '99. She was assisted by Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Tillman, who presided over the dining room, and the young ladies of the Academy, who assisted in receiving the guests.

On the evening of the 11th Capt. and Mrs. Regan gave a very pretty high-five party, Miss Powell, Mrs. Bookmiller, Lieut. Connell and Lieut. Bookmiller being the fortunate winners of the first and second prizes respectively, while Miss Thomson and Lieut. Barlow carried off the consolation prizes.

Gen. William Harrison Askwith, Colonel Commandant, R. A., who died recently in London, was the oldest officer in the Royal Artillery. He received a commission from George IV. in 1820, saw service in Spain, Malta and Jamaica and in late years devoted himself to the manufacture of gunpowder.

Unlike many inhabitants of the frigid region who hibernate during the cold season, the inmates of Madison Barracks seem stirred into new activity and there are parties galore, intermingled with plays for the benefit of the children's Christmas tree, and all the other preparations attendant upon this season of "good will."

A charming party was given on the evening of the 7th inst., by Maj. and Mrs. Kilbourne, in honor of the third of their attractive daughters, Miss Helene, who has thus made her debut into society. The entertainment was varied and amusing, being a salmagundi of tiddley-winks, jack-straws, fish-pond, and hearts. Every one had a good time, the first prize being won by Miss Lee and Lieut. Schoeffel, while Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. Koehler came in for the consolation prizes.

According to a dispatch from Junction City, Kan., Corp. Fennell, Bat. B, 4th Art., at Fort Riley, died on Dec. 3. Fennell was one of the two victims whom Private Leach of the same battery a short time since endeavored to kill with a ball bat while sleeping. Fennell's skull was fractured. Some trouble arose and Leach went to his barracks with the avowed intention of killing both Corp. Fennell and Corp. Riley. Riley has a broken jaw, but will recover.

Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, of New York, gave a large reception and ball at their residence Dec. 15, for the debut of their third daughter, Miss Nora Fitzgerald. It was a very handsome entertainment, to which over a thousand invitations had been issued. The debutante is a very pretty girl, who attracted much attention at the Horse Show. She wore a very simple gown of white over white satin. Her sister, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. Ernest Adele and Mrs. Fitzgerald received with her. After supper a cotillon was danced.

Amid the gaieties of November Col. and Mrs. Powell entertained the garrison at a "Yankee Musicals." The guests each wore a small token illustrating the name of some well known song. Upon their arrival they were presented with gaily colored Yankee doodle caps, which aided them in finding their seats. The gentlemen progressed from one lady to another and in this manner all the songs could be guessed. The dainty score cards, lovely prizes, and the rest of the entertainment combined to make it one of the prettiest and most unique parties of the day.

Dr. James L. Ord, brother of the late Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, is visiting, for the winter, his daughter, Mrs. Peschine, wife of the late attaché of our legation in Spain, at her residence, 1746 Q street, Washington. Dr. Ord is a native Washingtonian, having been born in that city in 1823. Since 1846, when he accompanied the troops of the Lexington around Cape Horn for our occupation of California, Dr. Ord has been closely identified with the Army at different times, acting as surgeon for troops stationed in California during the rebellion, and afterwards in Arizona.

The trial of Philip F. Carter, the seaman accused of the murder of Master-at-Arms Thomas J. Kenney on board the United States battleship Indiana on June 30, while the vessel was lying at the Cob Dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was called on Dec. 14 in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. United States District Attorney Macfarlane took charge of the prosecution, assisted by Assistant District Attorney Hinman. J. Grattan McMahon appeared for the prisoner. The work of securing a jury was concluded Dec. 15.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. G. T. Emmons, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Park Avenue; Lieut. F. E. Sawyer, Naval Cadet A. J. Hepburn, Gilsey House; Rear Adm. O. F. Stanton, Windsor Hotel; Surg. A. F. Magruder, Albemarle; Lieut. W. H. Turner, New Amsterdam; Lieut. L. Karmann, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. A. N. Mayer, Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, Asst. Engr. J. P. J. Ryan, Ensign B. C. Decker, Ensign J. R. Edie, Imperial; Lieut. J. T. Newton, Sturtevant House; Naval Cadet A. C. Owens, Hoffman House; Ensign F. M. Russell, Holland House.

The following were guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 13, 1897: Capt. W. A. Mercer, 8th U. S. Inf., and wife; Lieut. G. H. Preston, U. S. A.; Capt. A. L. Myer, U. S. A.; Adm. R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., and wife; Lieut. G. Crawford, U. S. A., and wife; Paymr. Steven Rand, U. S. N., and wife; Capt. Geo. B. Haycock, U. S. M. C., and wife; Dr. D. L. Huntington, U. S. A.; Adm. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., and wife; Maj. C. H. Conrad, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. F. P. Avery, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, U. S. A.; Co. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. D. Rose, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. E. Winslow, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. C. P. Egan, U. S. A.

2d Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, 1st Inf., U. S. A., has returned to the Presidio from San Diego, Cal.

Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., lately abroad, and Miss Huggins have rejoined at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. J. O. Green, 25th U. S. Inf., lately retired from active service, is spending the winter at Hillsdale, Mich.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Inf., paid a pleasant visit this week to friends at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks from a pleasant trip to Columbus, Ohio.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Porter, visited friends at Governors Island on Dec. 11.

Capt. D. L. Brainard, U. S. A., bade farewell to friends in New York City this week and started for New Orleans.

Lieut. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., left Sacket Harbor, Dec. 13, on a ten days' visit to friends in Albany, N. Y.

Capt. H. F. Kendall, 8th U. S. Cav., on four months' leave since Nov. 1 last, is spending a portion of it at Boerne, Texas.

Capt. J. T. Clarke, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., rejoined this week at Columbus Barracks, from a pleasant visit to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lieut. George P. White, 9th U. S. Cav., under recent orders, changed base from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, 3d U. S. Cav., after a short but pleasant sojourn at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., moves to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, U. S. A., retired, residing at 305 Fifth avenue, New York City, visited friends at Governors Island on Dec. 11.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a short leave spent in New York City and vicinity.

Lieut. J. N. Munro, 4th U. S. Cav., under recent orders, goes at an early date from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Lieut. W. M. Fassett, 21st U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes station at an early date from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A., retired, visited friends at Governors Island, N. Y., early in the week. He is quartered at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting Scranton, Pa., on private business, and will rejoin his post a little before Christmas.

Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting with Capt. H. M. Kendall, 6th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. W. S. Valentine, 5th U. S. Cav., bids good-bye to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., in a few days to join Capt. Michler's troop, II, 5th Cav., at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, U. S. N., who has been on sick leave in Baltimore, Md., has fully recovered his health and has joined the coast survey steamer Bachet, at New York for duty.

Lieut. Guy George Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., eldest son of Capt. G. H. Palmer, of the same regiment, has been transferred from the Illinois to the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., visited the Rhode Island and Naval Militia in Newport, on Dec. 9, and in a very interesting manner defined the duties of the Naval Militia in time of trouble.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Jackson, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. J. W. Jackson, U. S. A., retired, to Lieut. F. W. Lewis, 22d U. S. Inf. The wedding will take place on the first of February.

The Band of the Preobrazenski, after having been feted in many parts of France, departed on the 2d of December for Russia. The final fete was a breakfast at the Russian Embassy, Baron Mohrenheim being the host.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., to whose heroic services at Fort Barrancas, Fla., during the recent yellow fever epidemic in that vicinity, arrived in New York City this week for duty at Attending Surgeon, all danger being over.

Maj. C. W. Raymond, C. E., was present at a public meeting held in Atlantic City Dec. 10 to discuss, by desire of Secretary of War Alger, the proposition made by the Government to deepen the Absecon Inlet, which would allow vessels of heavy draught to enter and to make the inlet harbor of refuge.

Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Art., and his command in camp for some time past at the National Park, Chickamauga, Tenn. (Camp Alger), were expected to rejoin at Jackson Barracks the latter part of this week, all danger at New Orleans from yellow fever having passed.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral of the Russian Navy, was at Havre, France, last month incognito. He visited the Svetlana of the French Navy and afterwards entertained her commander and the ship's officers at luncheon at his hotel. From Havre the Duke went to Paris.

The sword presented to Lieut. Joseph Cross by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1827 has been placed in the Land Office at Annapolis for safekeeping. Lieut. Cross was a midshipman on the Constitution in the War of 1812, and distinguished himself in sea fights. The sword was returned to the State by his daughter in 1890.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, U. S. N., while examining a Navy rifle at the Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department, Dec. 10, was wounded in the scalp by the accidental discharge of the gun. Med. Dir. Van Reypen and Surg. Boyd, of the Navy, and Asst. Surg. Gen. Alden, U. S. A., attended Prof. Alger and pronounced his injuries not serious.

All the leading London papers publish lengthy reviews of "American Interest in Sea Power," the latest work of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, which is published this week. The "Daily News" contrasts it with Prof. James Bryce's paper published in the "Forum," and concludes that the weight of reasoning is rather with the strategist than the statesman.

Ex-President Cleveland was in Washington Dec. 10 for a short time, while on his way to South Carolina on a hunting expedition accompanied by Capt. R. D. Evans and Comdr. B. P. Lambertson, U. S. N. The party are the guests of Gen. E. B. Alexander, at Georgetown, S. C. Mr. Cleveland told a reporter that he did not care to talk politics, but was more interested in shooting ducks.

At the Army and Navy Club, New York City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, a set of engraved resolutions and a portrait of himself painted by Charles A. Whipple were presented to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge in recognition of his services as Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument celebration. Mayor Strong, Col. F. D. Grant, Gen. Wager Swayne and Gen. Butterfield were among those who participated. Col. F. C. Loveland made the presentation address.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., of Chicago, is visiting relatives at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, U. S. A., was a guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.

Col. Edmund Cooper Bainbridge, U. S. A., residing at 1107 Lagonia street, San Francisco, is a recent transfer to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lillian J. Grace, daughter of former Mayor William R. Grace, of New York City, to Mr. George Edward Kent, a grandson of the late Chancellor Kent, the celebrated jurist and writer on legal subjects. Mr. Kent was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1882, and, after serving two years, resigned. Since then he has been practicing law in New York. He was one of the organizers of the Naval Reserve, and has been the Lieutenant Commander of the 1st Naval Battalion since its formation.

At the session of the New York County Court, Dec. 7, W. P. Stone, a soldier, who stabbed Sergt. Duffie, of Fort Wadsworth, a short time ago, was sent to the county jail for six months. John Sullivan, who registered at the late election while not of age, was sent to the same prison for four months. Mrs. Frances H. Rudd, widow of Commo. Rudd, U. S. N., pleaded guilty to petit larceny and sentence was suspended. Mrs. Rudd was arrested for stealing clothes and jewelry from Mrs. Jennie Crosse-Douglas, who keeps a boarding house at St. George.

Gen. George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, has been in New York City lately, arranging for the production, at a leading theater, of a play he has written. The piece, which is a four-act society play of modern life, was begun by Gen. Forsyth several years ago, while on the frontier. Recently he completed it, submitted it to a prominent New York manager, and the play will be seen on the metropolitan stage probably at an early date. Although this is his first play, Gen. Forsyth has already gained a place for himself in the literary world by his graphically descriptive accounts of some of the bitterest conflicts with the Indians in which he was a participant.

Lieut. F. W. Sladen, A. D. C. to Gen. Otis, in closing his annual report as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Dept. of the Colorado, says: "I wish to give the credit due to Mr. E. E. Winters, clerk to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice at these headquarters, for planning, and for the work done by him in compiling, the pamphlet of Models and Tables of Percentages required in preparing the Company Annual Reports of Target Firing. This pamphlet has been of the greatest use in this office in examining the reports of target practice, and, judging by the improvements in the reports of this over those of last year, it seems to have been of great service to company and troop commanders in rendering them."

Maj. Gen. Miles, since his return from Europe, has made short work of two stories that were set afloat about him, says the New York "Sun." One was that he paid some extravagant sum, \$500 or \$750, for his state-room. He really engaged an ordinary first-class state-room, but it was assigned, by some mistake, to a lady, and so another vacant room was substituted, without any charge above the ordinary first-class passage. Another yarn represented the General as crowding Adm. Miller out of the Buckingham Palace Hotel in London. As a fact, both were guests of the British Government, and their names were placed, like those of other guests, over the rooms they were to occupy. Gen. Miles never saw the Admiral's rooms, and thinks the Admiral never saw his.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., has, says a London dispatch, taken the town by storm, though he arrived unheralded. The newspapers, geographers and scientists are at his disposal. "Lieut. Peary," remarked a leading geographer, "has won all our hearts by his modesty, courtesy and learning. We put him on the same plane as Dr. Nansen, and have the utmost confidence in his plans." Col. John Hay, the U. S. Ambassador, and Mrs. Hay gave a dinner in his honor. The Lieutenant lectured at Newcastle on Thursday, and on Friday at Edinburgh. There he met with an enthusiastic reception from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and was presented with its medal. Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, gave a banquet in his honor on Dec. 14. A. C. Harmsworth has presented his Arctic ship Windward to Mr. Peary.

"On Tuesday night," says the Augusta (Ga.) "Chronicle," "the members of the Augusta Lyceum listened to a brilliant panegyric on the Federal soldier by a Northern minister, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, who was for four years an active participant in the war on the Union side. The attendance was limited only by the size of the hall, the attention was perfect and the applause was generous and hearty. Verily the war is over when a Southern audience can be entertained and calmly look on themselves simply as Americans and citizens of this great country who share in the glory that was won on many battlefields by soldiers in both armies. Gen. Gordon, the most conspicuous survivor among Southern generals, lectures to crowded houses all over the North on 'The Last Days of the Confederacy,' in which he does full justice to the courage, the chivalry and the patriotism of the Confederate soldier, and Dr. Palmer with his grand eulogium on the Federal soldier, finds no better hearing anywhere than in the South."

Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Geo. A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, addressed to Secretary Alger this week a long petition, submitting his claims for eligibility to receive a brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for services in Indian campaigns. In the brief which Capt. Armes submits he recounts his military services beginning in 1861, under Gen. Heintzelman, and continues his military history with an account of his services under Gens. Sumner, Kearny, Howard, Willcox and others, and of his work in the Volunteer Recruiting Corps. He then records the history of his connection with the regular Army from his appointment as 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry in 1866, and calls attention to his gallantry in October, 1866, on the North Platte against Indians (which was the occasion of his promotion to Captain), and to his operations on the Saline River, for which Gen. Winfield S. Hancock recommended granting him of a brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, which recommendation was concurred in by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Capt. Armes presents as an offset to certain charges long ago preferred against him conduct unbecoming an officer, the complimentary testimony and recommendations of Col. H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adj't. Gen.; Maj. A. E. Bates, Gens. Augur, Bachelder, Grierson, Assistant Secretary of State W. F. Seward and several Congressmen and others, both within and outside the Army. Capt. Armes has filed similar petitions before but they have not succeeded in obtaining his desired brevet. The very severe letter which he addressed a few years ago to Maj. Gen. Schofield, and which nearly resulted in Capt. Armes's court martial, has generally been considered by the authorities an insurmountable barrier to the granting of further honors to him. Secretary Alger has consented to allow the reopening of Capt. Armes's case and the petition is being considered by the Secretary and Maj. Gen. Miles, the favorable concurrence of both being necessary before the desired recommendation can be made to the President.

Capt. J. H. Duval, C. S., arrived in St. Louis this week, and has for present address there "Old Custom House."

Capt. William Baird, U. S. A., and family, lately at Fort Leavenworth, have arrived in Washington, D. C., which they will make their future home.

Lieut. John C. Gregg, 4th U. S. Inf., on leave abroad for some time past, arrived in New York Dec. 11 on the steamship St. Louis. He will join at Fort Sheridan toward the end of this month.

The Army and Navy Club, of New York City, will hold an entertainment at its club house on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, when the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will speak on Benjamin Franklin and Colonial times. Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Col. A. B. Gardiner, U. S. A., have been invited to address the club in January.

### THE JOLLY JACKIES.

The second annual ball of the crew of the U. S. S. Massachusetts was held at Webster Hall, New York City, on Friday evening, Dec. 10, the jolly jackies and their friends enjoying a right good time. The handy work of the crew was in ample evidence, for streamers and bunting were everywhere, and most tastefully arranged. Then in letters of fire at the after end of the hall were the words "Welcome U. S. S. Mass." To make the surroundings and effects still more dazzling, colored lights were thrown on the dancers from the balcony and gave a brilliant and shadowy effect. The grand march, which was started promptly at 10 o'clock, was led by Capt. F. J. Higginson and Mrs. Dewey, followed by more than 200 couples. During the evening a pleasant innovation was introduced by the Misses Burke, two pretty little girls, who contributed a sailor's horn-pipe and several other fancy dances. An elaborate collation was served during the entire evening to the officers in an ante-room on the lower floor. The supper march, at 1 o'clock, was led by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Monahan. The band from the flagship New York, under the direction of Leader Schultz, furnished the music for the occasion, and excellent music it was.

Among the many present who enjoyed the festivities of the evening were: Capt. F. J. Higginson, Lieut. T. G. Dewey, Ensigns J. L. Sticht and A. T. Chester, Naval Cadets T. T. Craven, E. P. Jessop, A. W. Marshall and J. C. Cresap, Gunners F. H. Whitney, M. W. Gilmarin, Boatswains S. McCarthy, and H. J. Duffy.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1897.

A small but very enjoyable officers' hop was given last Thursday evening, Dec. 9, in Schofield Hall. The presence of a number of young ladies who are visitors at the post lent additional interest to the occasion.

Mrs. Randolph is a guest of Mrs. Landers. Lieut. and Mrs. Maren D. Cronin are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon. Miss Grace Perkins, of Akron, Ohio, is a guest of Mrs. Fiebeger. Mrs. Jewett, mother of Cadet Jewett, is a guest of Mrs. Pence. Mrs. W. Quinton has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mason.

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11, in the hop rooms in the Academic Building, occurred the first cadet's winter german of the season. The leaders were Cadet R. C. Davis and D. L. Stone of the first class. Among the figures danced were the Maypole, grand right and left and the Spanish dance. At their conclusion the entertainment was turned into a hop. The following were the couples dancing: Mrs. Cassatt and Cadet Brown, L., 2nd; Mrs. Dodson and Cadet Jewell, Mrs. Todd and Cadet Bricker; Miss Kennington and Cadet Romeyn, Miss Ward and Cadet Woodruff, Miss Anne Davis and Cadet Newbold, Miss Spurgin and Cadet Munton, Miss Parker and Cadet Williams, Miss Randolph and Cadet Hancock, Miss Tremaine and Cadet Boggs, Miss Weller and Cadet Babcock, Miss Tillman and Cadet Brown, L., 1st; Miss Michener and Cadet Jordan, Miss Bessie Craney and Cadet Gleaves, Miss Lynn and Cadet Ray, Miss Perkins and Cadet Exton. In the evening a concert was given in the gymnasium. Cadet J. J. Fleming, of New York, a member of the 4th class, has resigned. It is understood that Cadet Randolph, who resigned recently, has obtained a reappointment.

### A CIVILIAN ENGINEER ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Under the caption of "A Civilian Engineer's Opinion," published in last week's issue of the "Army and Navy Journal," appears this remarkable statement: "There is no shore work (duty is probably intended) which naval engineers now do, for which an abundance of mechanical and civil engineers in civil life are not equally well equipped," and "there is no sea work (engines driving) which naval engineers perform which cannot be done by men derived from the sources from which owners of merchant steamers obtain their engineer employees."

Such absurd ideas of duty performed by naval engineers are explainable only on the ground of ignorance of naval requirements. Civilian Engineer, like many amateur engineers in the service, have only popular notions of what constitutes the duty of naval engineers. Special naval training and years of experience in the naval service, if we are to believe Civilian Engineer, are unnecessary for the intelligent and efficient administration of engineering affairs in the Navy. In his narrow understanding of the needs of the Navy, a mechanical or civil engineer accustomed only to civil life, devoid of military training, would be fully competent for any of the present naval engineer's duties. Why not go a step further and advocate manning our ships throughout on the contract system—ship by ship, officers of deck and staff—the contract to go to the lowest bidder. Surely there is a sufficient number of seafaring men procurable at any time who can navigate our ships as they do those of the merchant marine. Merchant steamship owners find no difficulty in officering and manning their ships. Civilian Engineer would do well to fully inform himself as to the duties performed by engineer officers of the United States Navy before making such statements as may (even among the laity) leave him open to the suspicion that he also talks through his chapeau.

### NAVAL ENGINEER GRADUATE.

#### SAN DIEGO, CAL., ITEMS.

Co. H, 1st Inf., Capt. Leo O. Parker, left San Diego Barracks for Benicia, Cal., per the steamer Santa Rosa to-day, Dec. 5, 1897.

Bat. D, 3d Art., Capt. Chas. Humphreys, 1st Lieut. C. H. Bennett and 2d Lieut. G. T. Patterson, arrived at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 4, 1897, to take the place of Co. H, 1st Inf.

The new ten-inch disappearing gun battery at Ballast Point, San Diego, is rapidly nearing a finish.

## A MILITARY RESERVE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal." I must thank the "Journal" for its comment upon the article regarding the formation of the National Guard into a body of reserve for the regular Army to be available in event of a foreign war. It is well understood that an increase of the regular establishment to at least fifty thousand men is an immediate necessity as is also the three battalion organization for the infantry, and general attention will be brought to bear upon Congressional action this winter, but the condition of the Army has little to do with the proposed plan for putting all the militia forces into a reasonable readiness to aid the Government promptly from the very beginning of difficulty with another power.

The present infantry regiments in case of war are supposed to be recruited up to about nine hundred men, an increase over the peace total of over 50 per cent., which expansion is quite as much as the organization could stand without diluting the trained units to the point of weakness. These regular regiments, battalions and companies have been trained and put in fighting condition just as they are to-day by officers who expect to lead them, who know precisely the qualities of their commands, and who surely cannot look with reliance upon any scheme whereby at the very moment of conflict, they must begin the work of changing the whole machine into an expanded army of one hundred thousand men or more, two-thirds of them untrained or ill-conditioned for immediate duty in the field.

A large part of the men now fit, who have seen service in the regular Army, are already in the militia, and the militia is the natural reserve body for the Army. To take the regiments of this great force and train them into a fair degree of military effectiveness under officers from this Army is at once the easiest, least expensive and most rational way to provide a reserve which can follow the regular troops into war. The regiments of the National Guard would not exist were it not for certain social attachments and they will not dissemble into fragments free to join as individuals the different commands of the regular Army when confronted with a campaign. They will simply volunteer for active war duty as solid regiments or battalions, and go into the field under their own officers, and this being the cold facts in the case, it is clearly the best plan for the United States to train these bodies as nearly into efficiency for war as possible with civilian troops. The plan published proposed no change whatever in the militia forces of the several States now maintained as purely State troops for preserving peace and suppressing civil disorders under their own State governments.

It is merely to be enacted that the National Government shall organize into a well trained Army reserve as many whole regiments of the militia as voluntarily enroll themselves for service in the event only of a foreign war.

The permission necessary from their State authorities will be readily given, and aside from the National defense provided, the States will be well repaid by the superior training given these troops by the United States. There is no expense demanded of the States, and the regiments retain their own officers if they are efficient, and for these regiments and their officers to remain in the National Guard reserve it must be demanded that they preserve a certain rigid degree of training or withdraw from it.

As long as the United States must depend chiefly upon a volunteer army for the national defense, it will be folly to allow the vigorous, patriotic, but partly trained, State troops to remain unorganized into a national force ready for instant mobilization against foreign aggression, and to see that they are prepared to step promptly into a definite place in the war machine of the Government.

That this can be effected best by the plan suggested is not certain, but the idea is there and quite clear enough, I think.

H. L. BRIDWELL.

It is possible that our correspondent knows more about Army opinion than we do, but we are certainly very much mistaken if experienced soldiers will not, without exception, prefer the scheme we outlined to that here suggested. The fact that we may have to adopt it because of the crass ignorance of the conditions of military success that prevails in this country, does not commend it to our approval as good in itself. Our correspondent is mistaken in saying that in case of war militia regiments will volunteer for active duty as solid regiments or battalions, unless the duty be temporary duty. They did not do so to any extent in our last war, 1861-65. What reason is there to suppose that they will do so on a like occasion? All our experience teaches us that we cannot depend for prolonged continuous service upon men who do not abandon everything else to devote themselves to the duties of the soldier. No reliance for the serious business of war can be placed upon military organizations based upon "social attachments."

EDITOR "JOURNAL."

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The San Antonio "Daily Express" of Dec. 5, 1897, says: Capt. John W. Dillenback, whose recent marriage to Miss Pauline Herring of Watertown, N. Y., was reported in the "Express" last week, has arrived in San Antonio with his bride after a brief wedding tour through several of the Southern States. They are at present stopping at the Menger Hotel. Capt. Dillenback will resume his duties at Fort Sam Houston as Commander of the Light Battery of Artillery, early this week, and he and Mrs. Dillenback will then take up their residence at their quarters at the post.

Lieut. Samuel G. Jones and his wife are the guests of Lieut. Jenkins, Adj't. of the 5th Cav. Mrs. Jones has been in Mexico for several months visiting her father, Powell Clayton, the American Minister to that country. Lieut. J. M. R. Taylor, of the 23d Inf., en route to his station at Fort Clark, is spending a few days with Lieut. Lassiter at this post.

Lieut. Slaker left last night for New York City, where he has been detailed for special duty as military instructor at St. Francis Xavier College.

Very pretty in all of its details was the reception given Friday afternoon by Col. and Mrs. Simpson to introduce their daughter, Miss Louise Simpson. The floral decorations added not a little to the beauty of the occasion. The fair debutante wore a gown of white brocade silk with low cut corsage and long sleeves. The trimmings were chiffon and white roses. The young ladies in the receiving party wore beautiful gowns of pink and carnation pink roses. They were Misses Graham, Bash and Cresson. The others who composed the receiving party were Col. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Graham, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Dravo and Mrs. Thomas. All during the receiving hours there was a large crowd in attendance, both of gentlemen and ladies and one

more happy young debutante was safely launched in the social swim.

## BRITISH SONS OF ANAK.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

As a soldier who, by the chances of international dispute over unsettled Alaskan boundaries and pelagic sealing, may be called some day to do his part in facing the armed forces of Great Britain, I have been somewhat disturbed over a statement in an article recently published in a leading monthly magazine descriptive of the parade in London in honor of the Queen's jubilee. The author says: "It was expected that it would be necessary to bring fifty thousand soldiers into London in order to line the route properly—that is, with as many soldiers as had they been placed shoulder to shoulder, would have stretched in a straight line for thirty-two miles." This means that the men of this command must have averaged about three feet four and a half inches in width. It is true that the author says "would have stretched," but even with a maximum inhalation and breasts already swelling with patriotic emotion, these men, even the slighter ones, must have attained nearly or quite three feet of front under normal conditions, and presented a wonderful expanse of chest on which to hang the V. C. and other proofs of valor to intimidate the enemy. Think of a charge by troops built like that! Contemplate also how the military tailors must charge!

Now, Mr. Editor, you don't suppose, do you, that the rest of the British army will average up as wide per man as the above? It is disconcerting to reflect upon and the bare possibility of ever coming to close quarters with such sons of Anak is calculated to keep one awake o' nights; but it has one redeeming feature at ordinary ranges; it is manifestly easier to hit a man as wide as that than to make a bull's-eye on mere military broomsticks, with an average front of only about a foot and a half, like ourselves.

L. D.

## FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Sunday morning, Dec. 3, word was received at 3 A. M. that a brakeman on the Montana Central Railroad had been cut by a colored soldier at Pacific Junction, who was being put off a car for stealing a ride. Check roll call was ordered, and all the men absent were brought before Lieut. Col. Baldwin and Lieut. Hardeman, in charge of the investigation. After an all-day's work three men were located as having been in town and reported present at check roll call, and one of the three did the stabbing. He is now held in guard house, awaiting the arrival of the sheriff.

Troop K arrived at 3 P. M., Dec. 8, from Fort Custer, having marched 350 miles in seventeen days, bringing men and horses to post in good condition. To make a successful march of this kind, in the depth of winter, with the thermometer down to 30 degrees below zero, requires great care and judgment on the part of officers and cheerfulness on the part of the men, which the colored soldier possesses to a large degree. Wednesday night, a play, "Who's to Win Him?" was had in the officers' amusement hall, the cast being as follows: Cyril Dashwood, a young officer in search of a wife, Lieut. Valentine; Walter Wait Primrose, a middle-aged bachelor of an undecided turn, Lieut. Reisinger; Squire Brushleigh, a country gentleman, Lieut. Barnum; Rose, Brushleigh's daughter, Mrs. Sturtevant; Sylvia, a young lady fond of sport, Miss Baldwin; Minuetta, a young lady fond of dancing, Miss Kitzius; Musidora, a young lady fond of romance, Miss Johnson; Arabella, a young lady fond of flirtation, Mrs. Barnum. We would hardly recognize the late Cadet Valentine in his character of successfully looking for a wife. Lieuts. Reisinger and Barnum were excellent in their parts. As to the ladies in the castle, with their advantages of grace and beauty, and each adapted to her part, it is not saying too much that professionals could not have done better. The money raised is for the Old Ladies' Home at St. Paul. After the play, the room was cleared and a hop followed. The weather is now like spring, a great change from what we have had of 50 degrees below zero. The officers and ladies of post, with the mounted band, went out Wednesday to meet Troop K.

## FORT YATES, N. D.

On Dec. 2 friends of Dr. Newgarden met to celebrate with him on his recent promotion. The Doctor in anticipation of this occasion had brought back from St. Paul, where he had gone for his examination, the necessary adjuncts. All the officers of the post, Mr. Graham, postmaster; Mr. Mead, Indian trader, and Dr. Ross, the agency physician, were present to felicitate Dr. Newgarden on his newly-acquired honors and right heartily were his health and success drank. Not only were "him and his'n" toasted, but many absent ones, who had formerly been members of the little garrison, not omitting the "little Major," who left us to serve in the far South. A flashlight picture by the host preserved the "impressions" of the evening.

The skating pond has been much enjoyed by the devotees for some time, and the ice is kept in good condition by nightly repairs—flogging.

Lieut. Phillips, 2d Inf., has assumed the duties of Adj'tant, Quartermaster and Commissary, relieving Lieut. Hutton, who goes on a two months' leave on the 14th inst. Lieut. Hutton goes to New York via Omaha, where he will visit for a short time.

The officers' club room in the headquarters building has been put in good shape. The billiard table has been recovered and put in good shape. Tuesday night of each week has been designated ladies' night.

A hop in the post hall was given by the ladies on Dec. 9. The entire garrison, assisted by friends from the agency nearby, was there, and a good time was the result.

Chaplain Headly is exerting himself to relieve the tedium of the long winter evenings for the enlisted men by giving entertainments frequently in the post hall. These entertainments are participated in by the soldiers, and consist of literary efforts, debates, music, etc.

Capt. Pickering left on the 10th inst. for Chicago, where he will spend three months leave with his family.

## A CHICAGO OPINION.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

The writer has talked with a great many people of Chicago about the Lovering-Hammond case at Fort Sheridan, and they all say that the military authorities and not the daily papers are the ones to attend to the case and as action has been taken upon it by the military authorities and the action approved by the President that it is bad taste upon the part of the management of our leading dailies to encourage an enmity between officers and men of the Army between whom there exists the best of feeling.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

Dec. 14, 1897.

Capt. Crosby P. Miller, our new Quartermaster, is pushing up the contractors on the hospital and postoffice building, and hopes to have them ready for occupancy before the end of January.

Wednesday, Dec. 8, was a day that will be long remembered by the majority of the 2,000 people congregated to see the athletic sports at the fort. The day was an ideal one for contests of the kind, and the management, arrangement, etc., all that could be desired. The different contests brought out men who, generally speaking, displayed ability and skill far above the average. Sergt. Long, Bat. F, and Corp. Keegan, Bat. B, deserve special mention, the former competing in the different events at a disadvantage apparent to everyone, due to an injury received in a football game.

The final event on the program was a football game, the last of a series of games in which all the batteries at the post have contested for the prize won yesterday by Bat. F, 1st Art. The opposing team was Bat. G, 5th Art. The game, to be brief, was a display of this form of sport of the highest order, replete with brilliant team work, and individual plays and so keenly contested, especially during the first half, as to leave the majority in doubt as to the final issue.

From a spectator's point of view and that of a true lover of the game, it was the acme of suspense during the aforesaid first half, and the remainder of the game such as to excite and arouse to the utmost pitch, testified by the yells and cheers that went up from time to time as the game progressed. For F Battery, Roberts, that phenomenal quarterback, the James brothers, Dudley, Long and Westfield, were conspicuous, whilst Ramsey, Townsend, Haskett and Whitehead for G Battery played a magnificent game. The following is a list of the different events and winners of the same:

One hundred yards dash, Fordham 1st, James 2d. High jump, Keegan 1st, Hodges, Long and Brown tied for second place. Wheelbarrow race, Bartlett 1st. Putting 16-pound shot, Watson 1st, Keegan 2d, 120 yards hurdle race, Bennett 1st, Long 2d. Pole vault, Bennett 1st, Waters 2d, 220 yards dash, Fordham 1st, James 2d. Broad jump, Jernigan 1st, Edwards 2d. Three mile race, heavy marching order, Goodwin and Budinger, dead heat, 1st, Cott 3d. Tug of war, First Battalion versus Second Battalion, won by the First Battalion.

The board of officers recently convened at the post to conduct the battery competition, has about concluded their work, and with one more day to judge distances, wind and speed of vessels the post will have developed additional gunners.

MEX.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Dec. 13, 1897.

At the hop given at the Naval Academy on Saturday evening by the naval cadets, Mrs. Knox, wife of Comdr. Harry Knox, and Cadet H. A. Morgan received. Among those present were Miss Jackson, Miss Matthews, Miss Casey, Miss Bemin, of Washington, Miss Owen, Miss Kennedy, Miss Miles, Miss Benson, Miss Porter, Miss Knox, Miss McCoy, Miss Duval, Miss Hodges, Miss Holliday, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Ellicott, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Daniel R. Randall, from Annapolis; Lieut. Osterhaus, Dr. Von Wedekind, Comdr. Knox, Prof. Marion, Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, Surg. McCormick, Lieut. Dressel, Mr. Daniel R. Randall, Ensign Bagley.

In a football game on Saturday between the first and third divisions of naval cadets, the third division won by a score of 6 to 0. The names of the winning team are: Whitney, L. e.; Bissett, L. t.; Nelson, captain and I. g.; Richardson, c.; Fremont, r. g.; Dinger, r. t.; Brinser, Vincent, q.; Huff, l. h. b.; Smith, W., r. h. b.; Courtney, r.

Lieut. Chas. A. Gove, U. S. N., is instructing the naval cadets in practical signaling.

The tablet in the old Recitation Hall, now being torn down, giving the date of the founding of the Naval Academy, and under and by whom it was established, which has done service in two buildings, has been carefully preserved for the third edifice.

John H. Russell, after three days' service, resigned his place as the keeper of the Naval Academy gymnasium.

Machinist John H. Busch, of the Naval Academy, has re-enlisted for the tenth time. Mr. Busch is a Baltimorean, and is a son of William Henry Busch, employed at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.

Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, director of the Naval Academy Band, and who has been offered the leadership of the Marine Band of Washington, has recently composed a military two-step march, entitled "Old Glory."

Naval Cadet R. Y. Rhea, of the fourth class, has resigned on account of defective eyesight. He had failed in his physical examination and was given leave of absence to go under treatment and relieved of all study. Upon his return it was found his sight was unimproved. He is from Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Ellicott gave a tea at her residence on Porter Row Saturday afternoon to her cadet friends. She was assisted in receiving by the following young ladies: Misses Loomis, Stewart, Lurell and Thomas.

Mrs. and Miss Benson gave a cadet tea on Saturday afternoon at their residence on Upshur Row. Among the receiving party were Miss Peck, Miss Hodgson, Miss Marguerite Porter, Miss Sturdy, Miss Miles, Miss Spencer.

Mrs. Gove entertained a number of friends at a tea Saturday afternoon at her residence on Buchanan Row.

United States Senator G. W. Steele, of Kentucky, visited his son, Cadet Steele, at the Naval Academy, on Sunday.

## ANOTHER BONHOMME RICHARD.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Reading with interest the accounts in the "Army and Navy Journal" of the new warships, I take this liberty of suggesting the name of "Bonhomme Richard" for one of the battleships. The celebrated battle in which the original vessel of the name took part was the first of importance in which our Navy was ever engaged; and at the same time one of the most stubbornly fought. It would seem to be most appropriate to recall in this manner the memory of the brave commander, Paul Jones, whose remarkable perseverance and undaunted courage gave to the Navy, then struggling in its infancy, the prestige of one of the most splendid victories of the times. As John Paul Jones, our first great naval hero, has not been recognized by any tribute to his memory, the occasion seems to be a suitable one for honoring him in this way.

W. J. R.

## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

### SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

G. O. 24, NOV. 10, 1897, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes the report of Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th Inf., A. D. C., the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department. In his report Lieut. Sladen says:

The highest average per cent. of all firings was attained by Co. A, 7th Infantry, (61.9); the lowest, Troop I, 2d Cavalry, (28.2).

In revolver firing the organization with the highest percentage is Troop C, 7th Cavalry, (72.71); the lowest, Troop I, 2d Cavalry, (45.78).

The post having the highest average percentage is Fort Wingate, (51.9); the lowest, Fort Huachuca, (35.3).

The regiment having the highest average percentage is the 2d Cavalry, (50.8); the lowest, the 1st Cavalry, (36.1).

While a comparison is made in the report between the average percentages of this year and those of 1896, no conclusion can be drawn therefrom as to whether or not there has been an improvement in the firing, since the objective on the present rectangular target is larger at all ranges (except 800 yards), and the higher percentages required for advancement to 800 and 1,000 yards permit only the very best shots to fire at those ranges.

There is a loss for the department in the number of sharpshooters of 146, and in marksmen of 124, due to increased percentages required for qualification.

The 24th Infantry, alone, shows an increase over last year in the number of sharpshooters and marksmen.

Par. 632, S. A. F. R., fixes 4½ pounds as the test for the trigger pull of magazine rifle and carbine, caliber 30. Few rifles will stand the test. As a result of tests made by Capt. Dodge, 24th Inf., with thirty rifles of his company, it was found that but seven would hold the 4½ pounds. It was necessary at the Department Infantry Competition to reduce the weight to 3½ pounds. For the same reason this regulation had to be disregarded at the Tri-Department Cavalry Competition. There no weights were used. The triggers were tested by the range officers to see that they had not been tampered with.

It is a peculiar fact that while the twist of the grooving is to the right in the bores of both rifle and carbine, the former fires to the left, and the latter to the right. The same objection to the sight is made that was offered last year—that accurate shooting cannot be done unless the sight is provided with a gauge by which the effect of the wind, and the peculiarities of the piece can be overcome. Whether a gauge be provided or not, certainly the rifle should have a sight so adjusted that on a calm day the firer can aim at what he wants to hit.

The new rectangular targets meet with general favor and the system works admirably. Some objections are made to the position of the figures on the target. It is claimed by some that they should be placed higher, leaving a space between the lower edge of the frame and the figure, where a shot would score, even if a trifle too low for the latter. Men aim at the upper part of the kneeling and lying figures on the "A" and "B" targets where if they just miss the figure they will at least score a 2, rather than aim at the bottom and risk a miss if a trifle under the fire. This tendency to aim high can be partially obviated by cutting the pit deep enough for protection without the aid of the bank in front, throwing the earth to the rear, and setting the frames so that the lower edge of the targets are flush with the natural surface of the ground. This will give the chance to score ricochets if the arm is a trifle too low, and will also make the conditions more like those of actual service.

I found at both competitions that the targets were considerably above the natural surface of the ground with a soft bank of earth under them, and at the Infantry Competition that there was space enough between the bank and the target to allow bullets to pass.

Considerable inconvenience and delay was experienced in skirmish firing from the fact that the lying figures had no support. Bullets striking the frames knocked them over.

The paper silhouettes are not cut to fit the frames and many points are lost because the firer, though he hits the figure, happens to get his hit outside the frame.

Excellent results were obtained on the range at Colorado Springs, both during company practice and the Department Infantry Competition. I would recommend that steps be taken immediately to secure it for the target season of 1898.

In closing, I wish to give the credit due to Mr. E. E. Winters, clerk to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice at these Headquarters, for planning, and for the work done by him in compiling, the pamphlet of models and tables of percentages required in preparing the company annual reports of target firing. In 1896 it was necessary to return 56 reports for correction and write 23 letters calling for explanation as to inaccuracies therein; this year—notwithstanding the fact that reports are much more difficult to prepare—but 11 were returned for amendment and but 5 letters pertaining thereto were written.

G. O. 71, DEC. 14, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Military posts, stations, and reservations have been selected for occupation by the military forces, not only for immediate and temporary use, but in most cases for occupation so long as the Government shall exist. The attention of Department and Post Commanders is invited to the condition of these military reservations in order that every consideration may be given to their care, preservation and adornment. They will not only be made useful and healthful to the garrisons, but be made attractive homes for the Army by every means available for that purpose. Commanding officers are directed to give this subject their earnest attention and to make requisitions for such appliances as may be necessary in order to carry out the purpose of this order.

The grounds, as far as practicable, will be improved by utilizing such material as may be available for the purpose. The shrubbery, trees, and forests on the reservation will be kept properly pruned, brush and unsightly trees removed, vines, fruit and ornamental trees planted and cultivated, and grounds properly ditched or drained. Live trees in the vicinity of the inhabited parts of a military reservation will not be cut down, except on the recommendation of the Post Council of Administration, approved by the Post and Department Commanders.

Where reservations are of sufficient extent, it is practicable, where they will be stocked with game, and all native singing birds protected.

Where required, requests will be made through the proper military channels to these headquarters for supplies of seeds for grass, flowers, vines, fruit and ornamental trees.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 28, NOV. 20, 1897, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the result of small arms practice in the Department of California, for the season of 1897.

G. O. 68, DEC. 10, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

At all artillery posts, forts and stations the care and preservation of the guns, carriages, magazines, ammunition, and other artillery material, parapets, platforms, and grounds surrounding them, will be divided among the batteries thereof, and battery commanders will be held to a rigid accountability for a proper performance of these duties. In order that all artillery organizations may be thoroughly instructed in the care and manipulation of all the kinds and calibers of guns, carriages, etc., changes will occasionally be made in the assignment of these duties to the different artillery organizations.

The methods described in the instruction pamphlets issued to battery commanders for the mounting, using, and care of the various guns and carriages will be strictly followed.

The ammunition service (trolleys and lifts) will be operated at intervals of not exceeding seven days, and the different working parts (pulleys, journals, etc.), kept clean and lubricated.

Where electric light and power plants have been installed, they will be put in operation once a month. In firing boilers the temperature in the fire box should be raised very gradually to avoid sudden expansions of the metal shell. All machinery, such as engines, pumps, and boilers, will be kept in good working order at all times. The small amount of fuel required for the purpose of operating the power and light plants should be provided from the fuel allowances of the troops.

Lubricating material and electrical supplies will be secured on quarterly requisitions from the proper departments.

Platforms, parapets, and the grounds surrounding them whose limits will be prescribed by post commanders, will be kept in proper police. Drains and dumps should be inspected weekly, and kept in order.

Any damage to or defects in the engineer work or property pertaining to the Ordnance Department should be promptly reported.

It should be borne in mind that the main duty of the artillery is to care for these expensive, high-power engines of war, learn their capabilities and their use under all circumstances, and the proper manipulation of range finders, converter-boards, etc., used with them, and also become thoroughly familiar with the charts of the harbors in which they are serving.

Vessel-tracking with the guns in connection with the range finder and converter-board will be frequently practiced.

In order to properly carry out the spirit of this order, the weekly inspections of the various batteries will be held—weather permitting—at the guns, for the care of which they are severally responsible. The regular monthly inspection of the post will include that of the guns, and thus the post or battalion commanders will be enabled to determine how well the battery commanders have performed their duties, and what progress has been made in familiarizing the troops with the duties which are required of them. The last day of each quarter a report in writing of the inspection will be made by post or battalion commanders through department headquarters for the information of the Major General Commanding the Army.

In the annual reports of Department Commanders of their personal inspections as required by par. 193, Army Regulations, the condition and working order of these batteries of position will be reported, but any case of neglect will be made the subject of a special report.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 69, DEC. 10, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the 4th clause of par. 17, in the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, published under date of May 11, 1897, is amended to read as follows:

All Officers of Artillery.—Light Artillery saber according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition to the trumpet calls prescribed in Drill Regulations, for use whenever it is desired to march in "route step" or "route order" (par. 632 Cavalry, 328 Light Artillery, 245 Infantry Drill Regulations), is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:



By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 20, NOV. 30, 1897. DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes the results of artillery practice for the year 1897, by the heavy batteries in this Department.

### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps. (S. O. 119, D. C., Dec. 29.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Nov. 30, 1897, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows: Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymr. Gen., the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr., Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Benicia Barracks, and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 119, D. C., Nov. 29.)

Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Asst. Q. M., is announced as in charge of office of Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Colorado, during the temporary absence on leave of Lieut. Col. E. B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (G. O. 26, D. C., Dec. 1.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William O. Owen, Asst. Surg., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 105, D. C., Dec. 2.)

Leave for one month to take effect about Dec. 15, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Lewis Brechemin, Surg. (S. O. 183, D. C., Dec. 6.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 13, is granted Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M. (S. O. 154, D. C., Dec. 7.)

Ord. Sergt. Benjamin Morrell, will report to the C. O. of Fort Adams, Dec. 22, for discharge and will then re-enlist and return to fort, at Dutch Island, R. I. (S. O. 280, D. E., Dec. 10.)

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will then proceed to Finn's Point, N. J., for duty at that place, and at Fort Delaware. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. James G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M. Gen. (S. O. 222, D. M., Dec. 11.)

The ordinary leave granted Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., is relieved from temporary duty with Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, Asst. Commr. Gen. of Subs., purchasing commissary at New York City, and will proceed by Dec. 15, 1897, to New

Orleans, La., and resume his duties as purchasing commissary in that city. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

1st Lieut. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg., is appointed Post Exchange Officer and Treasurer. (Sullivan's Island, Dec. 13.)

### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The following transfers are made in the 1st Cavalry: 2d Lieut. John W. Furlong, from Troop F to M; 2d Lieut. Sterling P. Adams, from Troop M to F. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect Dec. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

1st Lieut. F. J. Koester, 3d Cav., distribute pay on muster of Nov. 30. (Fort Ethan Allen, Dec. 9.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav., Fort DuChesne, Utah, the same to take effect upon the completion of the trial of two cases now pending before the G. C. M. at that post, of which Lieut. Pritchard is a member. (S. O. 106, D. C., Dec. 6.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, 1898, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 108, D. P., Dec. 6.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

Pvt. B. A. Anderson, Troop B, 10th U. S. Cav., was on Nov. 26, relieved from extra duty as school teacher and detailed on extra duty as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. Pvt. G. B. Aldrich, Troop G, 10th U. S. Cav., was detailed on extra duty as school teacher.

Pvt. William H. Lacy, Troop C, 10th Cav., was on Nov. 27, appointed Corporal.

2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., is granted leave for 14 days to take effect about Dec. 22. (H. Q. A. Dec. 11.)

Troop K, 10th U. S. Cavalry, Lieuts. Paxton and Dixon, Commanding, Capt. H. A. Shaw, Med. Dept., reported for station Dec. 8, from Fort Custer, 22 days on the road. The weather being intensely cold, the march was retarded. Twelve inches of snow, high winds, thirty below zero, were among the obstacles. All things considered, the trip was not one to be envied.

The following reorganizations of squadrons of the 10th Cavalry was announced on Dec. 10: 1st Squadron, Maj. T. J. Wint, Troops I, C, G, and F; 2d Squadron, Maj. J. M. Kelley, Troops H, K, and D.

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers was on Dec. 6, made in Troop C, 10th Cav.; Corp. Vodrey Henry, to be Sergeant, vice Brown discharged; Pvt. Edward Jones, to be Corporal, vice Henry promoted.

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Adam Slager, 1st Art., is extended sixteen days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Dec. 7.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art., is extended one day. (Fort Adams, Dec. 10.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 10.)

Lance Corps. A. C. Shahan, Light Battery B, and Jacob Leary, C, 4th Art., have been appointed Corporals.

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Col. Rodgers, 5th U. S. Art., in General Orders, dated Dec. 9, 1897, announces that his tour of duty having expired, 1st Lieut. W. W. Galbraith is relieved as Adjutant of the regiment and assigned to Battery B, vice Whistler, appointed Quartermaster of the regiment. In issuing this order, the Regimental Commander desires to express his appreciation of the integrity and loyalty of character displayed by Lieut. Galbraith in the capacity of a staff officer. 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin is relieved as Quartermaster and appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Galbraith relieved. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler is appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, vice McGlachlin relieved.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 13.)

Sergt. R. C. Powell, M, 5th Art., having re-enlisted is continued in rank to date March 10, 1881. (5th Art. Dec. 9.)

Lieuts. O. I. Straub, G. LeR. Irwin and R. E. Callan, 5th Art., are detailed counsel in cases before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Dec. 11.)

Leave for seventeen days is granted Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 11.)

1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton, 5th Art., is detailed as counsel for Ppts. Andrew J. Fink and Harry Morgan, Battery E, at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 280, D. E., Dec. 10.)

Pvt. Robert Wilson, B, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., is granted leave for 14 days to take effect about Dec. 22. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

Sergt. P. McCrann, D, 5th Inf., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 28.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect at such time in January, 1898, as his services can be spared by his Post Commander, is granted Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Dec. 22, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf. (S. O. 281, D. E., Dec. 11.)

Corp. Chas. Miller has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. M. Gardner, appointed Corporal, in Co. D, 9th Infantry.

Lance Corp. R. Hickman, H, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. Thos. Brather, B, 9th Inf., is relieved as Chief Gardener. (Madison Barracks, Dec. 11.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON. The extension of leave granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf., is further extended two months, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY. The leave granted 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 11th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 105, D. Colo., Dec. 2.)

The following appointment was on Dec. 9 made in Co. B, 11th Inf.; Pvt. Norris Monroe Coffman, to be Corporal, vice Sutton discharged.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The following promotion and appointments are made in the 12th Infantry: Co. D, Lance Corp. Edwin F. Wilkinson, to be Corporal, vice Jones, reduced; Co. F, Corp. John Fellows, to be Sergeant, vice Larson, discharged; Pvt. Raimond Miller, to be Corporal, vice Monahan, discharged; Pvt. Silas T. Wilson, to be Corporal, vice Fellows, promoted. (12th Infantry, Dec. 6.)

The following promotion and appointment was on Dec. 10 made in Co. A, 12th Infantry: Corp. Austin O. Sims, to be Sergeant, vice Anderson, discharged; Pvt. Julian A. Schoen, to be Corporal, vice Sims, promoted.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1897, is granted Maj. Henry H. Humphreys, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 108, D. P., Dec. 6.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis P. Siviter, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 108, D. P., Dec. 6.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Inf., is detailed in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 6.) 2d Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. G. (Fort Porter, Dec. 6.)

Cos. C and H, 13th Infantry, now at Fort Niagara, will on Dec. 21, 1897, or as soon thereafter as practicable, proceed to, and take station at, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 284, D. E., Dec. 15.)

14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

2d Lieut. Robert E. L. Spence, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M., at Boise Barracks, Idaho, during the trial of Musician William D. Monahan, Co. A, 16th Inf., to act as his counsel. (S. O. 181, D. C., Dec. 3.)

18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The following transfers are made in the 18th Infantry: 1st Lieut. John H. Duval, from Co. H to K; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, from Co. K to H. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for six months, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 1, 1898, and permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf. (S. O. 220, D. M., Dec. 8.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 13, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf. (S. O. 220, D. M., Dec. 8.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave from Dec. 22, 1897, to Jan. 3, 1898, both dates inclusive, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., having been promoted a Captain of Infantry, is relieved from duty with Co. A. (Plattsburg Barracks, Dec. 6.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

The twenty days' leave granted 1st Lieut. George J. Godfrey, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is extended ten days. (S. O. 108, D. P., Dec. 6.)

Lance Corp. Alexander T. Burns, Co. D, 22d Regt., was on Dec. 11, appointed Corporal, vice Myers discharged, and in Co. E, Corp. Robert M. Barr, has been appointed Sergeant, vice Strobel, discharged, and Art. Army N. Crowe, Corporal, vice Burns, promoted.

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf., is granted leave for 14 days, to take effect about Dec. 22. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

2d Lieut. Geo. H. McMaster, 24th Inf., is granted leave for 14 days, to take effect about Dec. 22. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY

The resignation of Cadet Aaron H. Rudolph, 4th class, U. S. M. A., is accepted by the Secretary of War. (H. Q. A., Dec. 11.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Thomas H. Allsup, Troop D, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 1st Sergt. George M. Smith, Co. H, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T.; Sergt. John Maloney, Co. E, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.; Pvt. John H. Jackson, Troop A, 10th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Capt. George H. Sands (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 6th Cavalry), to the 8th Cavalry, Troop B, to date from Dec. 3, 1897, vice Baird, retired. He will proceed to join his troop on or about Jan. 20, 1898; Capt. John S. Mallory (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 2d Infantry), to the 2d Infantry, Co. E, to date from Dec. 3, 1897, vice Kinzie, retired; 1st Lieut. John B. Bennett (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Infantry), to the 2d Infantry, Co. I, to date from Dec. 3, 1897, vice Mallory, promoted. He will proceed to join his company; Addl. 2d Lieut. Henry M. Dichmann, 22d Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 7th Inf., Co. D, Dec. 3, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Bennett, promoted. He will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Dec. 9.)

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Lieut. Col. D. W. Burke (promoted from Major, 23d Inf.), to the 11th Infantry, to date from Dec. 2, 1897, vice Bennett, retired. He will report by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Maj. William F. Spurgin (promoted from Captain, 21st Infantry), to the 23d Infantry, to date from Dec. 2, 1897, vice Burke, promoted; Capt. Harry L. Bailey (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 21st Infantry), to the 21st Infantry, Co. I, to date from Dec. 2, 1897, vice Spurgin, promoted; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 21st Infantry), to the 21st Infantry, Co. A, to date from Dec. 2, 1897, vice Bailey promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. William M. Fassett, 4th Inf., to a va-

cancy of 2d Lieut. 21st Inf., Co. I, Dec. 2, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Donovan, promoted. (H. Q. A., Dec. 10.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

Post Chaplain John B. McCleery, U. S. A., and Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 134, D. T., Dec. 9.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 20. Detail: Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Capt. Henry P. Kingbury, Capt. Benjamin H. Cheever, 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, 1st Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, 1st Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 285, D. E., Dec. 16.)

#### ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 70, DEC. 11, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

This is a long order citing the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the detail of Army officers to colleges and prescribing regulations with reference to such details and for the issuance of arms, etc., required for military instruction and practice at colleges, universities, etc., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto.

The details authorized by section 1200, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 4, 1880, will be in addition to the number allowed by section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto, and may be made to incorporated institutions of learning of the requisite grade in any State, without reference to population or to the number of officers already serving there-in.

G. O. 72, DEC. 16, 1897, Q. H. A.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 4, 1897.

The new fort on the Delaware River, at Finn's Point, Salem County, N. J., will be known and designated as Fort Mott, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Volunteers.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 13, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1897.

#### Promotions and Assignments.

Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. George H. Sands, Q. M., 6th Cav., to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1897, vice Baird, 6th Cav., retired from active service—to the 6th Cav.

Infantry Arm.

Maj. Daniel W. Burke, 23d Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Dec. 2, 1897, vice Bennett, 11th Inf., retired from active service—to the 11th Inf.

Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., to be Major, Dec. 2, 1897, vice Burke, 23d Inf., promoted—to the 23d Inf.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., to be Captain, Dec. 2, 1897, vice Spurgin, 21st Inf., promoted—to the 21st Inf.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., to be Captain, Dec. 3, 1897, vice Kinzie, 2d Inf., retired from active service—to the 2d Inf.

2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1897, vice Bailey, 21st Inf., promoted—to the 21st Inf.

2d Lieut. John B. Bennet, 7th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Dec. 3, 1897, vice Mallory, 2d Inf., promoted—to the 2d Inf.

Addl. 2d Lieut. William M. Fassett, 4th Inf., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 21st Inf., Dec. 2, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Bennett, promoted.

Casualty.

Lieut. Col. James C. McKee (retired), died Dec. 11, 1897, at Butler, Pa.

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect Dec. 19, is granted 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 1st Art. (S. O. 284, D. E., Dec. 15.)

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., commanding Fort Niagara, will change station to Fort Porter, N. Y., as soon as practicable after the movement of troops directed in par. 1, S. O. 284, c. s., (S. O. 285, D. E., Dec. 16.)

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 13.)

Sergt. J. M. Ivin, E, 6th Inf., having re-enlisted, his rank has been continued from date of original appointment.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav. (S. O. 223, D. M., Dec. 13.)

1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., now at Fort Sill, O. T., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity to the Indians at the Kiowa Agency, O. T. (S. O. 223, D. M., Dec. 13.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William Stanton, 6th Cav. (S. O. 223, D. M., Dec. 13.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf. (S. O. 223, D. M., Dec. 13.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., will perform the duties of Chief Commissary, Department of the East, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., on court martial duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

Leave until Aug. 28, 1898, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Cadet William L. Stevenson, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy. (H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

2d Lieut. William T. Schenck, 10th Inf., is granted leave for 14 days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22. (H. Q. A., Dec. 15.)

A board of officers is detailed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Emil G. Neubauer, Co. H, 8th Inf., for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A. Detail for the Board: Col. James J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Stafford, Q. M., 8th Inf. (S. O. 100, D. Platte, Dec. 15.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, 3d Art., is extended six months, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

The following transfers are made in the 10th Inf.:

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, from Co. B to Co. K; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, from Co. K to Co. B. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Post Chaplain Bernard Kelly will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Cal., on official business pertaining to the test of breech-loading rifled cannon. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles and 2d Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf., are relieved from temporary duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will proceed to join their proper station, Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 184, D. Col., Dec. 8.)

1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav., is detailed temporarily as professor of military science and tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., vice Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf., who is temporary duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will proceed to return of Capt. Hewitt from his present sick leave of absence, will return to the place of receipt of this order. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1897, is granted Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 109, D. Platte, Dec. 9.)

1st Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf., will be relieved as shell, upon being relieved, will proceed to Portland, Ore., recruiting officer at Seattle, Wash., by Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., not later than Dec. 15. Lieut. Mitchell establish a general recruiting station in that city, relieving 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf., from special regimental recruiting service. (S. O. 184, D. C., Dec. 8.)

1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Recruiting Officer at that city. (S. O. 184, D. Col., Dec. 8.)

#### FORT RILEY, KAN.

Fort Riley, Dec. 13, 1897. The social race is well "under way." The competitors are "off" and "in a bunch." It is a long course, and a straight one, and neck and neck the favorites of society's realm are dashing down the track. No rein is drawn until the snow begins to vanish under the advance rays of approaching spring, and Lenten bells ring off the race. There were a few preliminary heats when the Country Club polo team from St. Louis paid us a visit of seven days, just to get the ground in good shape. It would be cumbersome to detail all the events that have brightened the life here during the past few weeks, but a résumé shows scarcely one night out of a week unmarked by some social function; and the unscratched days on the calendar for the coming fortnight promise no end of teas, receptions, card parties, hunts and dances. The entertainments are marked by great liberality in the number of guests and an informality which is the secret of an enjoyable and long-to-be-remembered evening.

The polo team profited greatly by the series of games played with the club above mentioned, both in the play of the men and the interest awakened in the sport among the people of the post. Three new members have since enlisted in its ranks and good work is to be looked for in the spring.

The polo links have been for some time completed and a club of 25 members organized. The course is a trifle irregular owing to the rough nature of Kansas soil, but is remarkably interesting and picturesque. The captain of the green is, however, very energetic, and much improvement is on foot. The bal masqué given on the 7th inst. by Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Blake was a round of fun and frolic. The thanks of the post are due them for the delightful occasion. The decorations were studies in effect, and the supper a royal banquet.

Among the guests of the post are Miss Miles, Miss Sawtelle, Mr. and Mrs. Talcott, of Rockford, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Magee, of New York.

The total number of enlistments for the line of the United States Army for the month of November, 1897, was 983, divided at follows: General Recruiting Service, 945; Special Recruiting Service, 38; total, 983; Enlistments in Cities, 442; Enlistments at Military Posts, 541; total, 983. There were 3,671 applications for enlistment rejected.

**MARKING CANTEENS.**—Upon a question as to the proper way for marking the canteen, the views of the Chief of Ordnance, concurred in by the Secretary of War, are as follows: "While, under par. 270, A. R., the method of marking the canteen is not definitely fixed, it would appear from the general instructions that the marking should be on the outside, in connection with the 'U. S.', the company letter and regimental figure above, and the soldier's number beneath the 'U. S.' and near the lower edge of the canteen."—A. G. O. Letter, Dec. 4, 1897.

**EDUCATED ARTILLERISTS.**—A recommendation having been made that as artillery soldiers have so much to learn directly connected with their arm of service, instruction, in most cases, be confined to the subjects entering into their qualifications as artillerists, the Secretary of War concurs with the Major General Commanding the Army that, the post school sessions might be utilized to great advantage in this respect and directs that this scheme be carried into effect at artillery posts, provided that the provisions of Section 1231 of the Revised Statutes relating to the matter be observed. (A. G. O. Letter, Dec. 10, 1897.)

A dispatch to the London "Daily Mail" from Cape Town says that part of a company of artillery stationed at Simon's Town, twenty-five miles from Cape Town mutinied Dec. 10 because they had been ordered to proceed to Mauritius by the troopship Avoca. Several of the men rioted in the canteen attached to the barracks. They were placed under arrest and will be tried by court martial.

Secretary Long has written a letter to the Senate and House Naval Committees urging those bodies to favorably report measures which will provide for the examination of Chief Engineers when promoted to relative rank corresponding to the grade of Commander. The Secretary points out in his communication that to the general rule now prevailing in the Navy requiring examination of officers for promotion an exception is made in the case of Chief Engineers, and he believes the service would be benefited by the enactment of a law compelling officers to undergo such examinations.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Commander of the First Brigade New York National Guard, on Dec. 30 will have completed 40 years of military service, a portion of which, from 1861 to 1865, was in the Rebellion. He has invited his staff and commanding officers of the brigade to dine with him at his residence on the date of his 40th anniversary of entering the service, mentioned above.

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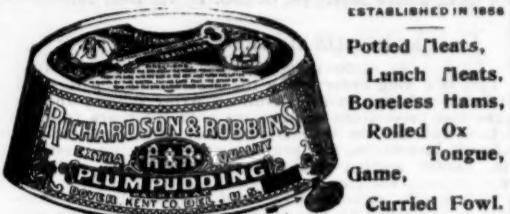
A writer in "Industries and Iron," says of turbine engines: "The application of steam turbines to torpedo boats, destroyers, gunboats, and cruisers is to be anticipated from their unique capacity for developing great power and high speed with light and compact machinery. Apart, however, from these uses, it appears to me highly probable that they will in time be adopted in the mercantile marine. The conditions in a fast passenger steamer are favorable to the economical application of steam turbines, and in such steamers the smoothness of their running will be a strong recommendation. I see no drawback likely to detract from the advantages which they plainly possess. In applying turbine engines to a large passenger vessel or warship of, say, 30,000 I. H. P., probably four screw shafts, with two screws on each shaft, would be driven by one compound turbine at a rate of between 400 and 700 revolutions per minute, and the turbines would consist of the high pressure, the intermediate, and two low pressure, each turbine developing approximately one-quarter of the total power. The screw propellers would be about one-half the diameter of ordinary twin-screw propellers, and the aggregate blade area would approximate closely to ordinary practice. With such engines the consumption of steam per propulsive horse power would probably be less than that found in the mercantile marine, and considerably less than that found in engines of war vessels, where space and other conditions must necessarily be considered."

**NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.**  
NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1897.  
Sir: The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Navy Mutual Aid Association will be held in Room 100½ Navy Department, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1898, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving annual reports, and for the Election of Officers and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Proxies of absent voters should be in writing, duly signed by the voters. Very respectfully,

L. A. FRAILEY, Secretary and Treasurer.



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Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality Peaches and Pears, &c.

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BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.  
SEND FOR SAMPLES AND CATALOGUE.

The Helena (Mont.) "Independent" says Lieut. Geo. P. Ahern, who is stationed at the Agricultural College at Bozeman, is about to establish a department of forestry in that institution. He is now preparing several lectures on the subject of practical forestry for Montana and the great need of it in this State, which will be given in a series of lectures this winter at the college. "The students in forestry will be picked men, as such a course," he said, "requires qualifications not ordinarily looked for in students of other departments. The work will include lectures on rational forestry in foreign countries, our own peculiar and criminally wasteful methods and the great need of a speedy change of policy before our magnificent forest empire is swept away. Our forestry class will take many trips to the mountains to observe our logging methods, the habits of trees, their rate of growth, quality, etc. They will also study soils found in our forests. This information with a study of elevation above sea level, climate and aspect will enable the department to experiment with many tree species valuable as timber now found growing under similar conditions in many parts of the world. Within a few years the Federal Government will undoubtedly organize a forestry corps to look after the forest reserves. Three of these reserves will be found in Montana, and as trained men will be in demand, it will be possible to find such men right at home. The forestry is the choice service abroad. In Germany it is considered by many as more attractive than the army. It is a life position with large pay."

Capt. J. C. Ayres, O. D., U. S. A., in the December "Forum," considers the subject of "Our National Guard and Our Seacoast Defense." He thinks that should war come, the hope of the country, both for infantry and artillery, lies in its National Guard. "A seacoast artillery organization, as a part of the National Guard, should be encouraged by the Government and be insisted on by all States adjacent to the seaboard. There should be annual summer encampments at those forts that are provided with all the modern appliances; and practice should be had under the direction of regular officers of artillery. In the winter, instruction should be given through lectures, delivered by Engineer, Ordnance, Artillery and Naval officers, supplemented by the study of models."

# IVORY

There are  
a hundred im-  
itations, They all  
lack the remark-  
able qualities of  
the genuine.  
**IT  
FLOATS**

# SOAP

The official trials of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Pluto*, which has been constructed by the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) to the order of the Spanish government, were successfully completed on the Clyde last month. On behalf of the Spanish government the tests were watched by a government commission. The *Pluto* is 225 feet long. The results of the trial gave a mean speed of 30.12 knots on a measured mile, and during a continuous run of 1½ hours a speed of 30.02 knots was maintained. At the conclusion of the forced draught trial the vessel was, according to contract, run for a further period of two hours under natural draught, the speed attained being 22.7 knots, or 7-10ths of a knot over the contract. During the tests there was a noticeable absence of vibration, and the engines worked to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish commission.

Mr. F. Horace Teall has had a very large experience in correcting the errors of authors and there is no better authority on questions of style, punctuation, etc. His little volume entitled "Punctuation with Chapters on Hyphenization, Capitalization and Spelling," published by D. Appleton & Co., may, therefore, be accepted with confidence as a guide for those having use for the information it contains. Mr. Teall is the author of "The Compounding of English Words," and of "English Compound Words and Phrases," and department editor and critical reader of Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary. One chapter of this book contains a list of "compound nouns irregularly solidified," over two thousand in all, a list of some 1,200 various spellings according to Worcester, the Century and Standard Dictionaries and a list of about 1,200 common words ending in able and ible.

There appears to have been no heavy fighting on the Afghan frontier since the assault upon Dargai heights. Foraging parties have been frequently attacked, but the casualties resulting therefrom have been slight. It is remarked by British officers that the shooting of the Afridis is wonderfully good. One volley fired from at least 1,200 yards knocked over six men of the Yorkshire Regiment; their tactics and agility in following up the foraging parties excited the admiration of a large number of officers in camp who were watching the retirement. Surprise has been expressed that the majority of the tribesmen had "Martini-Henri" rifles and carbines, with some "Sniders" and an abundant supply of ammunition. Up to Oct. 28 last, 33 officers and 219 men were killed and 81 officers and 762 men wounded. The proportion of killed to wounded among the British officers only one to seven; among the native officers only one to seven. This proportion bears out the statement made so frequently, that the British officer, as at present dressed, is the mark of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Maj. John Monroe Banister, Surg., U. S. A., has reprinted in a pamphlet his paper on "The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia from the Standpoint of a Military Surgeon," read at the last meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Dr. Banister gives a list of 67 successful operations for hernia performed by medical officers of the Army, with no deaths and only three relapses. Twenty of these were performed by Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen.; twelve by Maj. Banister; eight by Maj. N. McElroy, five by Capt. W. D. Crosby, four each by Maj. L. M. Maus, Maj. L. A. La Garde and Capt. W. C. Borden; two each by Maj. S. Q. Robinson, Capt. W. P. Kendall and Capt. Guy L. Edie; one each by Maj. A. H. Appel, Capt. J. L. Phillips, Capt. R. G. Ebert, and Lieut. J. H. Stone. We are told that the Medical Corps of the United States Army leads all others in the operative treatment of rupture and that "to our Surgeon-General belongs the honor of having taken the initiative in placing the operation for the radical cure of hernia in the military service on an official basis."

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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**REPORTS ON SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.**

Reports of small arms practice for the past season received from the Departments of the Columbia, the Colorado and the Platte contain valuable comment and recommendations. 1st Lieut. W. S. Graves, 7th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of the Columbia, says, in his report:

"The dissatisfaction with the magazine rifle, so noticeable when first placed in the hands of the Army is fast disappearing. The enlisted men who had become experts with the Springfield rifle could not at first correct the effect of the wind in any way except by use of the wind gauge. This caused dissatisfaction and the expression of the dissatisfaction by the men who had previously been considered the best shots in the organization to which they belonged, naturally caused those who had not studied the rifle to condemn it. The practice of correcting the effect of the wind on the projectile by modifying the aim is, I believe, now recognized by the greater part of the Army as being a great deal more valuable in time of war than trusting to the man changing his wind gauge to correspond with his advance. There will, however, undoubtedly, be times in the history of every organization when deliberate and long distance firing can be advantageously used by the best shots in each organization. To fulfill the requirements of this condition, and to create rivalry between the men composing the organization, it seems to me advisable to issue to each company of infantry, a certain number, say, 8 or 10 rifles, with the latest and best improved sights, these rifles to be issued for use after the end of each target year to the men in that company who have proven themselves to be the best shots in the organization to which they belong."

"I believe it would be an improvement in the rifle if the parts of the safety lock were arranged as to lock the piece by turning the thumb piece to the left instead of to the right. When the piece is being unlocked, the soldier in action would be almost invariably in a hurry, while the opposite would be the case when locking the piece. At present when unlocking the piece the finger is thrown away from the trigger, necessitating the unnecessary loss of time at the moment when time is most valuable."

"The new rules for conducting target practice have, with few exceptions, proven satisfactory. . . . As stated in Par. 374 j: the tendency is to fire too high, and I recognize the importance of trying to correct that error."

Lieut. Graves recommends that the figures in targets A and B be raised eight inches from the bottom of the target, leaving the divisions of the target with respect to

area the same as at present. He says that the greater number of misses come from the fact that if the men aim at the lower part of the figure, which is desirable in battle, they are likely to go just under the figure and get a zero, while if they aim at the lower part of the figure and go little over they get 3 or 4. He also recommends that Par. 500 g. of the Small Arms Regulations be amended to read:

"A classification according to the preceding paragraph will be made at the close of the practice season of all those who have completed their individual course of firing at rectangular targets and as skirmishers and of all who have been present at the post for one month of the target practice season."

"The following will not be classified:

"Those failing to complete the scores at rectangular targets and as skirmishers due to an absence from the post for more than one month; those who for one month of the target season were unable on account of sickness to fire, and those officers exempted by Par. 174 g."

Lieut. Graves recommends that the firing line will be composed of all enlisted men of the company who are classified according to Par. 500 g. field musicians excepted.

1st Lieut. Sladen, 4th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms target practice of the Department of the Colorado, says that "accurate shooting cannot be done unless the sight is provided with a wind gauge," and adds that "whether a gauge be provided or not, certainly the rifle should have a sight so adjusted that on a calm day the firer can aim at what he wants to hit." He joins in the recommendation that the targets be placed higher.

1st Lieut. Grote Hutchison, 9th Cav., Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department of the Platte, says:

"Complaint is still heard about the failure to provide the new small arm with a wind gauge, but this device appears to be a thing of the past, the object now being to teach men where to hold away from an object at different distances for the bullet to hit it. A strong feature of the new regulations consists in impressing upon men the necessity for firing low at all times, ricochet shots having the same value as direct hits. The requirement of four and one-half pounds as the weight of the trigger pull with the present arm appears excessive and should be reduced either to three and one-half pounds, or the mechanism of the small arm strengthened to stand the test after use."

The new targets give good satisfaction in the Department of the Platte.

**GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.**

Nicholas Smith, the son-in-law of Horace Greeley, once published an article on the subject of the inconvenience of being named Smith. The confusion resulting from the similarity in family names would appear to have extended to our military service. According to a statement appearing in the last number of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association, we had in the Union Army no less than twenty-four General Smiths and there were on the Confederate side six Generals of the same name. Mr. Perry says:

"Among the numerous military Smiths who served the Union cause with fidelity, C. F. Smith, Baldy Smith, Morgan L. Smith, John E. Smith, Thomas Kilby Smith, W. Sooy Smith and Giles A. Smith were bright names in our military annals. But, in my judgment, the greatest of all the Smiths was Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, of the Western Armies, who died at St. Louis recently. For long-continued, unceasing, uncomplaining and uniformly successful service, A. J. Smith, I think, held the record over all the other Smiths, numerous and deserving and distinguished as some of them were. Few Generals of other names, too, soared higher than he, for he was in the front rank of the most distinguished commanders of the war."

Gen. A. J. Smith was a graduate of 1834, an officer in the old 1st Dragoons, serving against the Indians and in the Mexican War. During the rebellion he wrote very few letters, and never remonstrated or grumbled, no matter what the nature of the duty assigned to him, but went about its accomplishment in the most effective manner and without delay. Hence he became a prime favorite for the most difficult and dangerous undertakings, and was always available. After the war he was made Colonel of the 7th Regular Cavalry, but resigned May 6, 1860, and entered upon civil pursuits, serving as postmaster of St. Louis, and being restored to the Army in 1880 as a Colonel on the retired list. General Smith, we are further told, was of small stature, with rather brusque, abrupt manners, sometimes verging on irascibility, yet was popular with his troops and shunned none of the hardships to which they were subjected.

In this number of the Cavalry Journal also appeared articles by Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. B. Hopkin, 2d Cav.; Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th Cav., and Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 7th Cav.

"Money," said Lord Charles Beresford, in a dinner at the new Vagabond's Club in London, "is now everything among us. Any vulgarian of whatever nationality, whether he has gained money honorably or disgracefully, could buy his way among those who are described as the 'best and proudest in the land' if they worship the golden calf. Our old empire will soon be going down grade when a man, in the so-called 'best society' commits a dishonorable act and 'society' bands together to screen him instead of hanging him to the first tree." The popular Rear Admiral also urged a return to the old "love of chivalry and patriotism, and abhorrence of everything sordid and selfish." This will find an echo on our side of the At-

lantic where the demoralizing influence of wealth and luxury is felt or at least in great commercial centers like New York. A learned judge of one of the New York courts recently declared, in a conversation with the writer, that a war was needed to clear the atmosphere and enable the nation to breathe once more the healthy air of patriotism and self-sacrifice.

A proposition, it is understood, will shortly be made through the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York to the Government to have a breakwater built across a portion of Gravesend Bay, as a shelter to yachts and other vessels during northwest storms. It is hoped that the proposition will meet with prompt approval. The place mentioned, while a secure berth in easterly and southeasterly storms, is badly exposed in northwesterly, when heavy seas come in, causing much destruction among yachts and small boats and loss of life each year. A harbor of refuge, safe from storms in any direction, is needed at Gravesend Bay, where coasting vessels as well as smaller craft could lie in safety. Even Sandy Hook needs a breakwater for refuge in a northwesterly. There are some half dozen yacht clubs quartered in Gravesend Bay and it is a great resort for pleasure seekers. The yachting interest should be fostered and helped by the Government, as from its ranks there would be many men recruited in case of war, whose knowledge of the coast and the handling of all sorts of craft would prove of great value. More consideration should be shown to the yacht club contingent. Instead of being helped they are handicapped in many instances by some of the powers that be. With the bicycle attraction it is much harder to obtain amateur crews now than it was a few years since, and with the city authorities taxing the club houses and doing nothing to help the clubs, there is a danger of some of the oldest of them going out of existence.

Spanish pride is proverbial. An incident in the life of Lord Cochrane, the Earl of Dudenald, is illustrative. Lord C., in command of a little brig, the Speedy, in broad daylight captured the Spanish frigate, the Gamo. The Speedy carried a crew of fifty men and threw a broadside of twenty-eight pounds of metal; the Gamo a crew of 300 men and a broadside of over a hundred pounds. The Speedy had previously, through a ruse, escaped from a large Spanish ship in the night, and some of her officers rather criticised the action of her captain on the occasion—in that he did not make effort to capture the Spaniard. This made Cochrane mad. So when the enemy came up he hove to, as if about to surrender. Suddenly a puff of wind carried him alongside. He grappled and boarded. The Speedy lay so low her opponent was unable to depress the guns sufficient to hit her, while the Englishman made every shot tell. The boarders after stout opposition carried the enemy. When the action was over the Spanish captain requested some certificate from Dundenald as to the way in which he had fought his ship. He received one. "This certifies that Captain —, of the Spanish frigate Gamo, fought his issue like a true Spaniard!" The defeated gentleman was greatly pleased and so was the nation, for on returning home he was immediately given another and more important command.

Representative Hull, chairman of the House Military Committee, has received the following letter, under date of Dec. 1, from Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, 6th Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky.: "I have the honor to recommend an increase in the pay of Post Quartermasters' Sergeants from \$34 to \$45 per month, the latter being now the pay of hospital stewards, for the following reasons: First—The responsibility of Post Quartermasters' Sergeants to their superiors is greater than that of any other class of non-commissioned officers, embracing articles of every description used in the equipment of the Army except ordnance stores. Second—The duties of Post Quartermasters' Sergeants cover a greater variety of subjects than those of any other class of non-commissioned officers and require more varied information, as well as longer experience to perform them properly and with benefit to the Government. Third—As a consequence of the above the Post Quartermasters' Sergeants are selected from men of the longest and most responsible service with the best character for probity and trustworthiness and general confidence." It is understood that Mr. Hull does not believe there is any chance of securing the passage of a measure such as recommended by Lieut. Col. Egbert.

The London correspondent of the New York "Times" says: "The proportion of officers killed in Lockhart's campaign is 32, as against 74 men. This is a state of things unheard of, even in the English frontier and desert wars, and though it probably could not have been helped, it inflames the anger with which the nation is coming to regard the whole expedition. Much more than half of the Tory members of Parliament and politicians whom I meet are 'dead against' attempting to maintain any sort of occupation of these savage mountain solitudes, where nobody won any credit save the Gordon Highlanders, and they only by the favoritism of the press, which has infuriated the rest of the army. It is now learned that even as a punitive measure, the enterprise has been a gross failure. The 'Daily News' correspondent at the front says that the native losses throughout have been far less than the British and Indian losses, and that the villages destroyed were merely the summer huts of nomadic tribes who live elsewhere most of the year, and which it will be no trouble whatever to rebuild."

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The streets leading to the Sands street gate of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and those bordering the boundaries of the Yard proper, are in a disgraceful condition. Now that the Yard is one of the high attractions of the town this condition should be changed from that of "slums" to that of a decent highway. Outside the wall on Flushing avenue, opposite Hospital Marine Barracks, and Yard proper, and on Navy street, the walks have very little or no pavement. On rainy or snowy days one walks ankle deep in mud. Navy street is poorly paved with cobble stones. For the amount of traffic the most modern and best should be used. Sands street, from Bridge to Navy Yard, is anything but pleasant. The streets are simply filthy; stale garbage stands unnecessarily long before removal. The Brooklyn Street Cleaning Department, or the Navy Yard authorities, should have sufficient pride to have everything neat and clean, as is required by law and regulations. Foreigners and strangers visit the Yard frequently, and should be impressed more favorably.

## PRACTICE SHIP CHASE.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13, 1897.

The Chase will probably remain here until after Christmas, for if we sailed for the South we might be at sea Christmas, and the cadets are generally given a short leave at that time. Officers and cadets will enjoy spending the holidays here in old Charleston, for we have already been shown the true old Southern hospitality by the charming ladies and the courteous gentlemen whom we have met.

On the afternoon of Dec. 4 the officers and cadets gave an informal reception on board the Chase to a large party of Charleston's society people. Luncheon was served and the cozy quarters aboard the ship had many admirers. Everyone seemed to have a very jolly time.

2nd Lieut. E. V. Johnson has reported aboard as Navigating Officer and Instructor. Mrs. Johnson, his wife, is stopping in Charleston.

D. S.

## GOOD SEAMANSHIP.

Much favorable comment has been heard recently regarding Capt. Nickels, of the large American four-masted ship May Flint, 3,577 tons gross register. The vessel left Philadelphia on the 21st of August for Japan, and on the 8th of September, when 400 miles from the Azores in the center of a cyclone, she was thrown on her beam ends and partially dismasted. Her broken spars, held by the rigging, pounded against her for several hours, threatening every moment to make a hole in her. After the gale abated the ship was spoken by the steamship Craftsman, which offered to tow her into port, but Capt. Nickels refused this offer of service, and, using the material at his command, rigged jury-masts, the work occupying fifteen days, when the ship had the appearance of "two hermaphrodite brigs when all sail was set." He then directed his course back to New York, where he arrived on the 8th of October, having traversed a distance of 2,200 miles from the scene of the disaster, one day, with a favorable wind, logging 240 knots. Recognizing the large monetary value of the service rendered them, the underwriters on ship and cargo have presented Capt. Nickels with a magnificent gold watch and chain. President Raven, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., who made the presentation, spoke in high praise of the skill and seamanship displayed by the captain. The ship's hull is uninjured, and she will sail again as soon as her spars and sails are replaced.—Marine Record.

Before taking action in the matter of recommending the authorization of additional docks, Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, chairmen of the Senate and House Naval Committees respectively, will hold a conference on the subject. This conference is the result of a motion made by Senator Chandler at the first meeting of the Senate Naval Committee held on Wednesday last. This motion directed Mr. Hale to consult with Mr. Boutelle with reference to the subject of a joint inquiry of a general character provided for in Senate Resolution 187 of the second session of the 55th Congress introduced by Mr. Chandler, and covering the subject matter of Senate bills 1530, 2202, and 2528. The scope of Senator Chandler's resolution is extensive. It reads: "Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the needs of the Navy for additional dry docks, stationary or floating, and concerning the proper location of any new stationary docks; also to inquire to what extent the various naval stations and naval yards should be maintained in a condition of efficiency as workshops for the construction or repair of ships of war, or for special naval work, or for sanitary purposes; and whether or not the existing scale of expenditures at such stations and yards can be reduced without detriment to the public service; and further, generally to ascertain the probable requirements of appropriations for the naval service to be expended for the land establishment of the Navy as distinguished from the vessels and ordnance of the Navy and their appurtenances designed for a Navy upon the ocean." Senate bill 2528, which the Committee held was included in the scope of Senator Chandler's resolution, was prepared by Secretary Long and sent to Congress, where it was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hale and in the House by Representative Loudenslager. The text of the measure will be found in another column. Senate bill 1530 was introduced by Senator Perkins and provides for the construction of a dry dock at Mare Island, and Senate bill 2202 makes an appropriation for the construction of a dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard.

It was determined by the Senate Naval Committee at its meeting on Wednesday that all bills referring to increase of the Navy should await the action of the House Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill. All bills relating to the personnel of the Navy are referred to a subcommittee to be hereafter named. Bills relating to claims for extra pay for ships constructed in private shipyards are to be referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Chandler, Perkins and McEnery. The matter of fixing a permanent day for the meeting of the Navy was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee.

Gen. and Mrs. Alexander J. Perry have rented their Washington house this winter to their friend, Maj. D. R. Larned, and some ladies not knowing of the arrangement called to see Mrs. Perry when they were met at the door by this bland Chinaman who said: "Gone Thursday." It flashed upon the ladies that they had made a mistake, not knowing the charming bachelor with his Chinese valet had arrived and Mrs. Perry gone, so they re-entered their carriage and hastily retreated.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

2d Lieut. B. M. Chiswell, granted thirty days' leave. 3d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, granted an extension of leave for twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the cruising grounds of the U. S. S. Manning will extend from West Quoddy Head to Nantucket Shoal Lightship. Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, directed to place the U. S. S. McCulloch in commission on the 12th inst.

Capt. R. M. Clark, detached from the Manning, on relief, and assigned to the command of the Dallas.

2d Asst. Engr. Waller Taylor, detached from the Corwin and ordered to report to Capt. C. L. Hooper for duty in the office of the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs at San Francisco.

Cadet G. H. Mann, granted five days' leave.

2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, assigned to the Manning as navigator and ordnance officer.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, ordered to proceed to Bethlehem, Pa., on inspection duty.

1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted ten days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. L. Broadbent, granted thirty days' leave.

## GENERAL ORDER NO. 34, R. C. S.

Under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury the provisions of par. 672, Regulations Revenue Cutter Service, are found to be in conflict with and contrary to existing law, and therefore the paragraph referred to is hereby rescinded. In view of the foregoing the practice of permitting enlisted men to contract debts on shore for any purpose, with the approval of officers and of submitting to the Department bills for indebtedness of any kind, in cases of death and desertion of enlisted men, is hereby strictly prohibited. Uniform clothing shall be procured for members of crews to an extent not exceeding twelve dollars per month, and settled for by them when receiving their compensation for the month in which said clothing is procured.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The heading "Bills Upon the Calendar of Congress," in the last number of the "Journal," was misleading. The bills referred to are before the Committees of Congress and have not yet reached the calendars of the House and Senate for action.

It is understood that charges may be preferred against 1st Lieut. Wm. J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., on account of his conduct while intoxicated on the streets of Washington one evening about ten days ago.

Mrs. Adm. Dahlgren is enjoying a visit from her daughter, the Baroness Von Oberbeck, who will probably remain all winter.

Gen. John Moore, retired, and Mrs. Moore, are in their home, 903 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Gen. Miles and Miss Miles have a very large circle of acquaintances outside of the Army, and are kept busy returning calls. They will take Tuesday for their day at home.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday reported favorably all the nominations sent in by the President on Wednesday, and in executive session Thursday they were all confirmed. They were made during the recess of Congress and have been published already in the weekly circulars from the War Department.

Mrs. Roland, of Louisville, Ky., with her son and his wife are visiting Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, at 2110 R street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Roland is the mother of Mrs. Mizner, and will probably pass this winter in Washington. Mrs. Lieutenant Vidmer, Mrs. Mizner's daughter, is still out at her husband's Western post.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Berry, U. S. N., has joined the Amphitrite at Port Royal, S. C. Mrs. Berry, with her little son and daughter are still in New York. Judge A. L. Merriman, the father of Mrs. Berry, has so far recovered his health as to hope to resume his law practice in Washington, D. C., at an early date.

Mrs. Goodloe, the wife of Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, of the U. S. M. C., has as her guest at her home, 1601 Twenty-third street, Washington, D. C., Miss Maude Gouverneer, who has so many warm friends in Washington. Mrs. and Miss Gouverneer are now making their home in Frederick City, Md., and Mrs. Gouverneer has her daughter, the wife of Chaplain Howe, of the Navy, with her for this winter.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign J. R. P. Pringle, Capt. M. L. Johnson, Asst. Paymr. T. S. O'Leary, Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacker, P. A. Surg. F. W. F. Wieber, Lieut. W. B. Hoggatt, Lieut. W. B. Whittlesey, Lieut. John B. Bernadou, Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, Lieut. H. S. Knapp, Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush, Rear Adm. John Irwin, retired.

The Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion close an obituary notice of the late Maj. George Newman Bomford, U. S. A., by saying: "A brave and considerate soldier, a loving husband and father, distinguished for his many genial qualities of mind and heart. To Him let us commend his spirit. Who alone doeth all things well. Christian love bids us hope in One Whose mercy is great beyond our thoughts, and Whose compassion never fails."

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art.; Col. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. D.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav.; Capt. Henry Romeyne, retired; Lieut. Col. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. D.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Winslow, C. E.

The Navy nominations made during the recess of Congress were sent to the Senate on Dec. 15, for confirmation. They include the nominations for chiefs of bureau, the nominations for promotion of Comdrs. Goodrich and Chadwick, Lieut. Comdr. Ross, Clover, Miller, Wise, Bleeker, Lieuts. Berry, Norris, Driggs, Lieuts. (J. G.) Wilson, Blow, Wood, Rodman, Hoogewerff, Capenhart, Ensign Long, Med. Insp. Bright, Surg. Fitzsimmons, P. A. Surg. Cordeiro, Asst. Surg. Dunbar, P. A. Asst. Engr. Dunning, Asst. Engr. Reed, Pay Insp. Keny.

The Controller, in the case of Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, U. S. N., decides that he was only entitled to shore duty pay under orders detaching him from the New York and ordering him "to proceed to Philadelphia and report to Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, and by letter to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, League Island, for duty in connection with inspection of machinery of vessels being built for the Navy" at the Cramps. P. A. Paymr. James S. Phillips, U. S. N., has been allowed his claim for mileage paid, disallowed by the Auditor, who allowed for 924 miles only for the round trip between Norfolk and Port Royal, Mr. Phillips having been paid \$88.32.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 10.—Lieut. B. O. Scott, order of Dec. 8, revoked. He is detached from the Saratoga and ordered home, with two months' leave, and is further ordered to the Boston per steamer of Feb. 12.

P. A. Engr. W. B. Day, detached from the Adams, and when discharged from the Hospital at Mare Island, is granted six months' leave.

DEC. 11.—Lieut. C. Thomas, detached from the Oregon Dec. 20 and ordered at once to the Wheeling.

Lieut. F. H. LaFavor, detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Oregon, Dec. 20.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, to the Bach.

Paymr. L. C. Kerr, detached from the Alert, ordered to settle accounts and placed on waiting orders, Jan. 1.

Asst. Paymr. G. Brown, Jr., ordered to the Alert Dec. 20 for instruction, and to pay officer that vessel, Jan. 1.

DEC. 13.—Lieut. J. J. Knapp, detached from the Patterson, ordered home and to wait orders.

Lieut. M. E. Hall, detached from the Naval Proving Ground and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Carpenter Wm. Macdonald, detached from the Olympia, Feb. 5, 1898, ordered home in the U. S. and granted two months' leave.

DEC. 14.—Capt. Yates Stirling detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Niles detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Gunner F. C. Messenger detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Carpenter D. W. Perry detached from the Lancaster and granted two months' leave.

Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards detached from the Lancaster and wait orders.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell detached from the Lancaster and wait orders.

Paymr. C. M. Ray detached from the Lancaster and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. J. E. Roller detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the New York.

Lieut. H. O. Dunn detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Ensign G. R. Marvell detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Iowa.

Acting Gunner C. H. Sheldon detached from the Lancaster and granted one month's leave.

Acting Boatswain J. W. Angus detached from the Lancaster and ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Ensign G. C. Davison detached from the Terror and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart detached from the New York and granted two months' leave.

Ensign J. H. Dayton ordered to the Cincinnati.

DEC. 15.—Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy, appointment revoked when accounts of the Lancaster are settled.

Paymaster's Clerk G. P. Drury, appointed for duty to settle accounts of the Texas, Jan. 2, 1898.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, ordered to the Navy Department, Jan. 12.

Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to examination for retirement, Dec. 27, and wait orders.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 9.—Maj. Robt. L. Meade, detached from command of Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., 20th inst., and ordered to report Dec. 29 to commandant, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., as the officer detailed to command marines at that station.

Col. James Forney detached from command of marines, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., upon being relieved by Maj. Robt. L. Meade, Dec. 29th inst., and will proceed to League Island, Pa., and report to the commandant, Navy Yard, as the officer detailed to command marines at that station.

Capt. C. P. Porter granted one month's leave from Dec. 6.

1st Lieut. A. S. McLemore upon expiration of leave granted him Oct. 29 and Nov. 26, ordered to Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., for duty.

1st Lieut. F. H. Moses detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., upon reporting of his relief, 1st Lieut. A. S. McLemore, and will proceed to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.

DEC. 16.—Maj. Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., now on two months' leave of absence, granted permission to leave the United States.

1st Lieut. L. H. Moses, U. S. M. C., detached from the U. S. S. Marion, when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and Cal., for duty.

1st Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, U. S. M. C., granted two weeks' sick leave from 15th inst.

1st Lieut. George Richards, U. S. M. C., detached from U. S. S. Lancaster, when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to report, in person, to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C.

Pvt. James Trimble, U. S. M. C., Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., retired from and after Dec. 20, 1897.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The competitive examination of candidates for appointment in the Pay Corps of the Navy will begin on Jan. 10. There are altogether about 130 applicants. Only one appointment will be made, that to fill the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of Pay Director A. J. Pritchard, on Feb. 12. Several of the men who pass highest on the list will be appointed to vacancies as they may occur, No. 1, of course, being given the first appointment.

Comdr. B. H. McCalla, commanding the cruiser Marblehead, now at Port-au-Prince, will begin on Monday an investigation of the conditions existing on Narassa Island. At the same time the authorities will not leave American interests in Hayti unguarded. Orders were issued on Thursday by Secretary Long directing the Detroit to leave Key West on Monday for Port-au-Prince to relieve the Marblehead.

The Navy Department on Dec. 17 was informed of the death of Lieut. William M. Wood, U. S. N., at New Rochelle. He was on duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Bridgeport, Conn.

As soon as the gunboat Helena arrives in Asiatic waters it is proposed to detach the officers and crew of the Monocacy from that vessel and dispose of her on her present station.

A proposition of the Union Iron Works is being considered at the Navy Department for establishing a central electric power plant on board the battleship Wisconsin similar to that installed on the Kearsarge and Kentucky, which will turn the turrets, drive the ammunition hoists and all auxiliary apparatus excepting the windlass and steering gear. The plant will also furnish the power for lighting the vessel. A contract was recently made with the General Electric Co. for substituting hydraulic power on the Illinois and Alabama. The proposition of the Union Iron Works, if adopted, will result in the additional expenditure of \$30,000.

The Navy Department has been so favorably impressed with the result of the experiments made at the New York Navy Yard with petroleum as fuel for small boats that it has given orders for a trial on a larger scale of two distinct systems. The torpedo boat Stiletto, at the New York Navy Yard, is to be fitted up with a system of burners through which the oil is fed into the furnace by blasts of compressed air. At the Norfolk Navy Yard, a corresponding craft is to be fitted with a system which uses a steam blast to evaporize and burn the oil, and a comparative test will be made of the two methods.

The battleship Maine has preceeded Adm. Sicard's fleet south and is now at Key West. It is expected that all the other vessels of the squadron will proceed to Florida Bay immediately after their repairs are finished. The squadron will not rendezvous first at Hampton Roads, as originally intended. The arrival of the Maine at Key West will not relieve the Detroit from the filibustering patrol duty on which she is now engaged. It is expected that the whole squadron will be in Florida Bay by the latter part of the month. No significance is attached to the sending of the Maine ahead of the rest of the squadron. The squadron will remain in Southern waters about three months.

To entitle a seaman in the Navy to have increased pay for re-enlisting he must have received either an honorable discharge from his previous enlistment or a recommendation for re-enlistment on its expiration. On these grounds the Assistant Controller of the Treasury has decided that John Soden, a seaman, is not entitled to increased pay for "continuous service," although the continuity of the service is unquestioned because he received only "ordinary" discharges.

The Assistant Controller of the Treasury has decided that a Paymaster's clerk in the Navy is not entitled to pay for settling the accounts of a fourth rate vessel unless it be a supply steamer or a store vessel. The decision is rendered in the case of William A. Wallace, who was recently the clerk of Pay Inspector Geo. A. Lyon. On June 29 last, Wallace was ordered to assist Pay Inspector Lyon in settling the accounts of the flagship New York, upon the completion of which his appointment would be revoked. A day or two later he was ordered to assist in settling the accounts of the Fern. The accounts of the New York were settled on Aug. 2, and the next day Wallace began to work on the accounts of the Fern and finished this duty in ten days. The Auditor for the Navy Department declined to allow him pay for his work in connection with the Fern, and the Assistant Controller has sustained the action of the Auditor on the ground that Wallace had severed his connection with the New York before he began his work on the accounts of the Fern, which is a vessel not entitled to the services of a Paymaster's clerk. The Controller adds that the orders of Wallace in this connection should have been construed to refer only to the New York, a vessel of the class authorized.

The Navy Department has been officially informed of the successful trial on board the British gunboat Pincher at Portsmouth, Eng., of a new type of the Vickers quick-firing gun. This gun fired thirty-six shots in four minutes and forty-seven seconds, while the ordinary six-inch gun discharges only about one-third that number in the same time.

The torpedo boat Munoz Gamero, 300 tons, 6,000 horse power and speed of 30 knots, which was launched last year in England, has been discovered to be so faulty upon her trials at Valparaiso, Chili, that she is declared to be of no value.

Secretary Long has recommended to Congress that he be given authority to enter into a contract with the Bath Iron Works for the construction of the training ship for the Naval Academy. Of the two bids received for the building of the hull of the ship, that of the Bath Iron Works was \$112,600 and that of Lewis Nixon was \$121,950, but both the bidders erased from the Department's specifications certain items of work which will cost in the former case \$29,470 and in the latter \$20,850, raising the cost of construction of the hull on the basis of the Bath Iron Works bid to \$142,070 and on the Nixon bid to \$141,530. It appears to be impossible to carry out the proposition for the construction of this vessel without further appropriation and it is for this reason that Secretary Long has asked Congress for authority to accept the Bath Iron Works bid and that an additional sum of \$125,000 be appropriated.

Electricity is coming rapidly into use in the British navy, which has been somewhat behind other navies in adopting it.

The cruiser Hai-Tien, built in England for the Chinese Government, was launched Nov. 25. She is of 4,300 tons displacement and mounts two 20-centimetre rapid fire guns, four of 12 centimetres, and has five torpedo tubes. She made 24 knots upon her trials.

Another war cruiser was added to the Royal Navy last month by the successful launch at Sheerness dockyard of Her Majesty's ship Pomone.

A serious accident occurred on Monday on the gunboat Bulldog, tender to the gunnery ship Cambridge, at Devonport, England. The vessel was in the Channel, carrying out firing practice, when a bolt in connection with her 10-inch breech-loading gun broke off, with the result that the gunswung round and struck G. H. Thompson, able-bodied seaman, of Her Majesty's ship Cambridge, a violent blow.

The following are the more important points in the German government's bill regarding the Imperial Navy: There shall be seventeen line-of-battle ships ready for service, eight ironclads for coast defense, nine large and twenty-six small cruisers. As reserve there shall be in addition two line-of-battle ships, three large and four small cruisers. This is characterized by the Federal governments as sufficient, but also as indispensable if the empire is to fulfil its tasks at sea. To meet this required naval strength we have of ships existing on April 1, 1898, and of ships in course of building, twelve line-of-battle ships, eight ironclads for coast defense, ten large cruisers, and twenty-three small cruisers. There are therefore required to be built seven line-of-battle ships, two large and seven small cruisers, the present number of ironclads for coast defense being held to be sufficient."

The U. S. S. Detroit sailed from Key West, Fla., Dec. 16, for Port au Prince.

The "Marine Review" says: "It is now more than probable that the revenue cutter Algonquin, launched at the ship yard of the Globe Iron Works Co., Cleveland, on Wednesday, will be stationed at Detroit, replacing the old Fessenden, which will be sold. The second vessel

building at the Globe Works, which will be launched shortly, will probably be stationed at Cleveland. Officials of the Revenue Cutter Service are greatly pleased with the three new vessels—Gresham, Algonquin and the ship about to be launched. There is every assurance that the two vessels now nearing completion will be as fast as the Gresham, and the speed which she attained on official trial would indicate that she is capable of overhauling any ship on the lakes."

The U. S. S. Marietta was accepted by the Navy Department on Dec. 10 from the Union Iron Works, exception being made of the rule in regard to accepting vessels from private firms until they had had final trial and inspection. The Department is anxious to get the Marietta to Alaska to assist in preserving order there.

There is a possibility of the officers stationed at Navy Yard, New York, having a New Year's Eve hop. It is hoped that the upper floor of building No. 7 will be secured for this purpose.

A deal of unnecessary comment has been made upon the strained relations said to exist between Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, and Commo. Francis M. Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There appears to have been a difference of opinion between the officers named as to the proper channel through which official papers relating to repairs being made to ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, now at Navy Yard, New York, should pass, but there has not been the least interruption to the cordial personal relations existing between the gentlemen.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. M. Sicard. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Commo. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell ordered to command, by Feb. 2.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

**ADAMS.** 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Due at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALERT.** 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Ordered to survey harbor of Brito, Guatemala. Will sail Jan. 3. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALLIANCE.** 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) Sailed Dec. 16, Key West for Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville. Comdr. A. Ross will command.

**AMPHITRITE.** 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunnery vessel. At Port Royal, where she will be used as a gunnery ship. Address Port Royal, S. C.

**ANNAPOULIS.** 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.). Sailed Dec. 11 from Newport News for Barbadoes, due to arrive Dec. 17, leave Dec. 17; arrive Martinique Jan. 1, leave Jan. 7; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 12, leave Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive La Guayra Feb. 22, leave March 1; arrive Curacao, March 5, leave March 12; arrive Key West March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26; leave May 2; arrive Gardner's Bay, May 10.

**BALTIMORE.** 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**BANCROFT.** 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.). Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beecker ordered to command in December.

**BENNINGTON.** 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.). Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

**BOSTON.** 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.). Sailed Dec. 15, Nagasaki for Chemulpo.

**BROOKLYN.** 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.). At New York Navy Yard. Will remain until about Jan. 10 or 22, according to repairs. Address there. Will go to Gulf of Mexico.

**CASTINE.** 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s.). At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI.** 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (a. s.). (Flagship.) At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2.

**COLUMBIA.** 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

**CONCORD.** 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Mare Island. Will prepare for service in Chinese waters.

**CONSTELLATION.** Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING.** (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. At St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 16. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

**DETROIT.** 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla. Ordered to relieve Marblehead at Port au Prince. Address there.

**DUPONT.** (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. At Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 9. Address there.

**ENTERPRISE.** 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON.** Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. At St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 16. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

**ESSEX.** 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship). Sailed Nov. 18, Funchal for St. Kitts; due to arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

**FERN.** (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.). At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

**FRANKLIN.** 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE.** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2.

**HELENA.** 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.). Under orders to leave Navy Yard, New York, en route to Asiatic station via Suez Canal. She will stop at Bermuda, Gibraltar, all ports in northern Africa, go through the Suez Canal and Red Sea, up the Euphrates River as far as Bagdad, and along the Persian Gulf to her destination.

**INDEPENDENCE.** (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA.** 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.). At Newport News, Va. Address Fort Monroe.

**IOWA.** 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.).

At Navy Yard, New York. Will be at the yard until about Jan. 1 and then sail for Gulf of Mexico.

**LANCASTER.** 12 Guns.

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Ordered out of commission this week and her officers have been detached, as per orders Dec. 14, under our Navy Gazette.

**MACHIAS.** 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.).

Sailed Dec. 11 from Singapore for Columbo, Ceylon.

**MAINE.** 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.).

At Key West, Fla., Dec. 15. Address Key West.

**MARBLEHEAD.** 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.).

At Port au Prince, Hayti, Dec. 9. Will go to Navassa. Address Port au Prince.

**MARIETTA.** 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds.

At Sitka, Alaska. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

**MARION.** 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.).

At San Diego, Cal. To be used as a drill ship for California Naval Militia. Address San Diego, Cal.

**MASSACHUSETTS.** 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higgins (n. a. s.). At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Will remain at yard until about Jan. 10, and then sail for Hampton Roads, Va.

**MICHIGAN.** 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

**MINNEAPOLIS.** 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address League Island.

**MONADNOCK.** 6 Guns (Monitor). Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At Mare Island. Address there.

**MONOCACY.** 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholz (a. s.). At Woo Sung, China.

**MONTEREY.** 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.).

At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY.** 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.). At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

**NASHVILLE.** 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.).

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**NEWPORT.** 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley.

Sailed Dec. 13 from Key West for Greytown, Nicaragua. Address Greytown, Nicaragua.

**NEW YORK.** 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) Left Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 17, for Tompkinsville, S. I. Will sail for Key West in a few days. Address Key West.

**OLYMPIA.** 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. s.). (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan. Will go to Yokohama.

**OREGON.** 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.).

Address care of Navy Pay Office. At Bremerton, Ore. Address there.

**PETREL.** 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.).

At Swatow, Dec. 10.

**PORTER.** (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

Same as Dupont.

**PURITAN.** (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va., laid up in reserve. Address there.

**RALEIGH.** 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.).

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna.

**RICHMOND.** (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S.** 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAN FRANCISCO.** 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary (e. a.). (Flagship of the squadron.) At Naples, Italy.

**SARATOGA.** Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO.** (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins.

At Navy Yard, New York.

**TERROR.** 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.).

At Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe.

**TEXAS.** 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.).

At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will remain until about Jan. 1, and will then sail for Gulf of Mexico.

**VERMONT.** 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS.** (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.). At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

**VICKSBURG.** 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie.

At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

**WABASH.** 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING.** 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. s.).

At Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered to Sitka, Alaska. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

**WILMINGTTON.** 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to fit out for service on South Atlantic station. Address Norfolk, Va.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS.** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (e. d.). At San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH HAWK.** (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift.

At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

The reorganized Regular Army and Navy Union will have to show cause in court in Washington next Monday why an injunction, as asked by the old Regular Army and Navy Union, should not be granted against using, as is claimed by the old order, its name, methods, corporate seal, insignia, button, etc. The old order claims that the reorganized order is unlawful and irregular and asks that it be obliged to give up all the property of the old order now in its possession. Officers of the reorganized society claim that they can successfully defend their cause.

## THE GUNS OF THE FUTURE.

We have become familiar with smokeless gunpowder, in idea at least, and we are aware that it makes not nearly so much noise as the old-fashioned sort. But silent cannon, which emit scarcely a flash, are still a novelty—not a welcome one either to soldiers. Col. Humbert of the French army has invented this boon and patented it. The experiments carried out by the Hotchkiss Company are said to be most promising. In some wonderful manner he contrives that the mouth of the gun shall shut automatically the instant its missile has emerged. Thus the flame and the report are bottled up. The announcement may probably be true—one does not venture to doubt any marvel of ingenuity alleged nowadays. This also would make for the extinction of war. It is remarked that the latest improvements tend, upon the whole, to assist a defending force, rather than the assailants. Repeating rifles and smokeless powder, machine guns and balloons, all strengthen the hands of those who have to repel an attack, themselves more or less under cover. But if the art of war, in its higher flights, be intuitive, what very exceptional men the great generals of the future must be! Without smoke or flash, or even sound to indicate the position of a battery which decimates its troops at a distance to be reckoned in miles, an ordinary mortal would be distracted. Doubtless, if this invention prove to answer, it will be applied to small arms also. The French are agitating now for the abolition of universal compulsory service, upon the ground that Germany will never attack them. In a few years, apparently, no nation will dare to invade another.—London Standard.

## THE GUARDSMAN'S "TOMMY ATKINS."

The Guardsman's "Tommy Atkins," being a Handbook for Soldiers of the National Guard of New York; compiled by Henry Chauncey, Jr., Colonel, 8th Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y., New York, 1897. Howland Book Co., 329 West Seventy-Seventh street, New York City. 107 pp. and index. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 28 cents. Every officer of the National Guard who has had to deal intimately with enlisted men for any length of time will not have failed to realize how large a portion of his time is taken up in answering again and again the same series of questions from the men in his command. These questions are upon all subjects connected with military work, which are not treated of in the Drill Regulations (the only book on military subjects to which the ordinary enlisted man has access), and the said officer will have longed for some manual to which to refer inquirers. There has not been made, heretofore, any effort to supply this want, and it is to remedy this that the manual under discussion was written. That the desired result has been attained cannot be doubted. Every question that would likely interest an enlisted man, outside of his actual drill, is treated of succinctly, yet fully; all the laws and regulations on each subject are either given in full or epitomized, and in all cases a few lines are added of advice or explanation. All original matter is written in clear, familiar language and the ground is thoroughly covered, as is shown by a glance at the table of contents. The author ("compiler," he calls himself), is a well-known Guardsman of long service and large experience, and can and does speak with authority. Perhaps his most interesting chapter is that on "Military Discipline," wherein he discusses the subject fully and indicates what attributes go to make it. The article on "Cleanliness" is also interesting, giving as it does full directions for the care and cleansing of uniforms and accoutrements and of the person; these latter rules alone would make the book of great value to any one, soldier or civilian. It is gotten up in a very attractive and artistic manner, and in a very convenient shape for the pocket; the paper and typography leave nothing to be desired, and if this is an earnest of the work of the Howland Book Co., we trust to see many more of their publications. Too much credit cannot be given to the author for his conscientious, thorough and painstaking work, which shows him to have a complete grasp of his subject. Col. Chauncey has succeeded in producing a most interesting manual and one which is actually what it professes to be, "A Handbook for Soldiers of the National Guard." It is a very valuable handbook and one which all officers, as well as enlisted men, should at all times have at hand, and as such we can heartily recommend it.

## THE NEW 16-INCH GUN.

Lieut. G. L. Carden, R. C. S., occupies five columns of "Harper's Weekly" for Dec. 11, with a description of the 16-inch gun now under way at the Bethlehem Iron Works, with an account of its destructive possibilities. With it is given the following comparison of the world's heaviest guns:

Nation.	Calibre (inches).	Weight of gun (tons).	Weight of shell (lbs.).	Weight of powder (lbs.).
United States.	16	126	49	2350
Germany	16.5	120	45.9	2204
Italy	17*	104	40.75	2000
England	16.25	110.5	43	1800
France	16.54	74.2	32.5	1719.6

\*This type is the heaviest now carried in the Italian navy. The 119-ton gun obtained of Krupp for the Italian navy is now mounted in the Italian shore defenses.

Lieut. Carden assumes that the 16-inch gun is destined for Romer Shoals in New York Harbor, and he publishes a diagram, showing that its range of fire would extend north to 59th street, east beyond Far Rockaway, south below Asbury Park and west beyond Metuchen, N. J., sixteen miles in each direction. In this gun the War Department has for the first time abandoned the use of trunnions. The Navy threw over, some time ago, the use of trunnions, and had recourse to steel straps for the securing of the piece to the carriage. The straps, it is claimed, withstand heavier strains and distribute the resistance better. Straps, it will be observed, will be used with the 16-inch rifle. As to the life of the gun, Lieut. Carden cites the fact that the 119-ton Krupp has actually been fired 200 rounds without doing any visible damage to the piece, and there is cited an instance of a 10-inch gun having been fired 700 times without suffering damage. Improvements in gas checking now in progress are expected to lessen erosion and prolong the life of the gun. Every feature connected with the big gun is modern, save the firing attachment. The War Department adheres to friction primers in preference to electric contacts, though the use of electric primers is general in services on the continent of Europe. The credit for the introduction of a 16-inch gun is given to Brig. Gen. Flagler, the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department. A page of illustrations of guns and forts by Louis Sonntag follows the article.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMPANY TREASURER asks—Can the position of Treasurer of a company in the National Guard of New York be legally filled by electing as such Treasurer, a man not a member of the company, or by electing a man who was once a member of the company, but who has been "dropped from the roll?" Answer—No. Par. 263, M. C., provides that a company may organize themselves into an association of which the Captain shall be president, and form by-laws and rules which when approved by the Judge Advocate General shall be binding upon all commissioned officers and enlisted men therein. It is certainly not contemplated in the Military Code or Regulations that any one not a member of a company shall have a voice in its affairs, or hold such office, and if you know of any such case the sooner you report the fact to your Colonel the better.

W. N. G. asks—(1) Drilling by the numbers, being at order, commands right shoulder, arms; two, three, as you were. Should the left hand be brought back to position of the number two, or should the position of order arms be taken? (2) Lying down. Does rear rank load their pieces at command load? (3) What is the position of the right hand when chambers are open in drilling, new manual adapted to the 45-caliber rifle? (4) While drilling a programme, and after right by file, has been executed, if the next movement on the programme read: "March in line to the right." How would it be executed? Answer—(1) Back to the position from which the movement commenced, D. R., par. 17. (2) As the rear rank does not fire, there is no reason why they should load. (3) Small of the stock. (4) By the right flank, march, would accomplish the result, but the formation would not be tactical. The proper way to reach it would be to return fours and then wheel by fours to the right.

W. J. B. writes—In par. 179, of Infantry Drill Regulations, it states that if a company consists of an odd number of fours, the right platoon will be the stronger, and also platoons are numbered from right to left, when in line, and from head to rear when in column, these designations change, when by facing about, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column. Now my question is, that if a company consists, say, of seven fours, then of course the right platoon, or 1st platoon, consists of four fours, and the left, or 2d platoon, of three fours. Now if command be "Platoons, right, turn," we have the leading platoon then of four fours; but then if command be "Platoons, fours, right, about," then the rear or original 2d platoon becomes the leading platoon; then does the odd or fourth four of original 1st platoon, go to the platoon that is now leading, as the leading platoon must be the stronger of the two, according to paragraph, or then if there is another wheel about by fours, does it rejoin its original platoon? Also being in column of fours, the company being wheeled about, so that the original left or 2d platoon be leading, and the command be "Platoons on right into line, in column of fours," does the platoon, now leading, have four fours, and the other three? Or, in other words, if a set of fours is once assigned to a platoon, does it always remain with that platoon, irrespective of which way company faces, or irrespective of subsequent formations? Answer—The constitution of the platoons does not change. The fours composing them remain with their respective platoons.

P. Q. R. asks—(1) I. D. R., par. 141. Exactly how does the pivot man execute the turn to the right and advance, from a halt? His course is plain enough if the turn is to the left. (2) I. D. R., par. 233. Would it be correct, after the six commands given in this paragraph, to add a seventh, "Guide (right or left)?" (3) "The Manual of Arms adapted to the Magazine Rifle Caliber 30," par. 43. It is said that the inspector hands back the piece "in the position in which received." Does this mean that the man takes it back "with the left hand at the balance," and the right on the heel of the butt? Or does the right hand directly, immediately, close the chamber, without having previously touched the piece? Answer—(1) The turn to the right or the left is made on exactly the same principles—the man on the side toward which the turn is made is the pivot and the guide. (2) Yes. (3) See Par. 92, Circular No. 1, G. H. Q. S. N. Y., A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1897.

A. Write to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the latest circular governing the appointment of Hospital Stewards, etc.

C. C. J. asks—(1) Comparing pars. 329 and 441, Cavalry Drill Regulations, being in column of troopers, par. 329 says, "each . . . aligns himself to the left and then looks to the front," the command "Front" being omitted, while par. 441, being in column of twos, or troopers, says, "the others . . . halt and align themselves," the command "Front" then being given. Can you explain this apparent contradiction, and which is correct? (2) If par. 329 be correct for column of troopers, can you explain why, in pars. 442 and 443, the command "Front" should be given in "Right (or left) front into line," and in "On right (or left) into line," while it is omitted in "Right (or left) into line?" All three are similar movements, though in par. 329 the men are on blankets, while in pars. 441-3 they are in saddles. Answer—(1) Par. 329 was intended to govern in the individual instruction, exercises, etc., in the riding hall, when the niceties of alignments may be disregarded, so that the instructor may give his attention to other matters; e. g., when forming line preparatory to running at heads, etc., etc., the instructors may be required to look to the placing of heads, hurdles, etc., etc. (2) Pars. 441-443—The attention of the instructor is given wholly to the drill of the squad, in which the movements are simultaneous or immediately successive, and the merits of alignment should be exacted. When forming line under these paragraphs, it is fair to presume that the next movement will be to the front in line, and the alignment should be exact.

J. B.—Appointments to fill all vacancies that may occur during a year in the lower grades of the line and Engineer Corps of the Navy and Marine Corps are made from the naval cadets, graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board. At least fifteen appointments from such graduates will be made each year. Surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay, as provided for naval cadets. The course of naval cadets is six years, viz., four at the Academy and two at sea. The pay of a naval cadet is \$500 a year, commencing at the date of his admission. For further particulars write the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department for regulations governing the admission of candidates to the Naval Academy.

A. G. R.—A company under arms in quarters, for inspection, each man standing by his bunk about three paces apart, the Captain and First Sergeant enter the quarters at the same time, the First Sergeant gives the command, "attention." Should the men salute as prescribed for the rifle salute indoors or not? Answer—Yes; see A. R. 401.

SUBSCRIBER.—Par. 1196, A. R. 1895, answers your question. It prescribes that "officers may purchase from

the Quartermaster's Department such articles of uniform clothing, clothing materials and equipage as they need, provided the property is available. They will certify that the articles are for their personal use."

MUSICIAN.—As you are at a military post, tell your company commander of your desire to work up to a commission and he will give you full information as to the several requirements. There is no information, as yet, that more troops are to be sent to Alaska and it cannot therefore be stated in advance where they will be drawn from.

READER.—The bill for increased pay for non-commissioned officers to which you refer is to be replaced by another bill soon to be presented. You will then find its provisions published in the "Army and Navy Journal" and very likely the restriction you quote will not be in it at all.

C. B. ADAMS, 812 Broad street, Augusta, Ga., asks that publishers of books on military subjects will mail catalogues and notices of all books published by them in this line to his address.

TROOP COMMANDER asks, Par. 616. The troop being in column of fours marching at the walk; at the command: 1 on right into line, 2 platoon columns of fours, 3 trot, 4 march; does the leading platoon continue at the walk, or does it take the trot? Answer: The leading platoon takes the trot, the same as if the command "trot" were given under Par. 8 (f). This decision may seem a little strained in view of Par. 8 (d), but it is a general principle that the rear units take up the gait at the command of execution, and that can only be done in this case by the leading unit taking the trot.

MEDICO asks—Par. 1057. In a review of a garrison of mixed troops, the post commander, who commanded the review ordered his staff (Adjutant and medical officers, all mounted), to take post, on the right of the staff of the infantry battalion. Some contend that the staff should have remained with the commander of the review. Which is correct? Answer: The staff should remain with the commander of the review. Par. 1057 says: "A review of a body of troops less than a brigade composed of different arms, is conducted on the principles laid down for a regiment." According to these principles the commander of the garrison review has the assimilated command of a regiment and the staff should conform to what is prescribed for the staff of a Colonel at regimental review.

C. asks—Front page 5, Infantry D. R. (1). Has the space occupied by one man—28 inches—and the resulting distance between ranks in column of fours—44 inches—been changed? (2) Has it been changed in the cavalry and artillery drill regulations? Answers: (1.) No. Had Ruger's revision been adopted the front would be the same in all three arms. (2.) Yes. C. D. R., Par. 130. The depth of a man is taken as 12 inches; his front as 22 inches. The interval between adjacent men in rank is two inches, as nearly as may be measured from elbow to elbow.

A. D. R., Par. 45. The depth of a man is taken as 12 inches; his front in ranks as 24 inches, which includes his breadth and interval between files.

## THE CINCINNATI AT RIO.

Capt. Colby M. Chester, commanding the cruiser Cincinnati, has made the following report to the Navy Department from Rio Janeiro, under date of Nov. 20: "I have the honor to submit the following report concerning passage of this ship from New York to Rio de Janeiro. I left New York Sept. 16 and arrived at Hamilton, Bermudas, on 19th. In this port we met, besides the stationary ships and torpedo boats, H. M. S. Charybdis and Talbot, the latter entering the day before we sailed. Official calls were exchanged with the duly constituted authorities, and we left with pleasant remembrances of courtesies received. One in particular was the presentation of a supply of fresh water by Capt. W. H. Piggott, R. N., senior officer of the naval station for the ship's boilers, which was very much needed. On Sept. 3 we left Bermudas and arrived at St. Lucia on the 27th. The passage was pleasant which permitted the men to live mostly on deck and relieve me from much anxiety on their account, as the high temperature of the living quarters made them mostly uninhabitable; and stormy weather would have made it difficult for them to find any place to sleep. The great heat of the engine and fire rooms, reaching at times 165 degrees F., caused considerable suffering among the watches on duty and required the frequent use of stimulants, which were carefully administered under the supervision of the surgeon. The ship remained one day at St. Lucia and then we proceeded to Bridgetown. As the distance from the Barbadoes to the next port, Pernambuco, which I deemed it advisable to try to make, was beyond the ordinary steaming radius of the ship it became necessary to take about 100 tons of coal on deck in order to avoid entering the ports close to the equator. This curtailed still more the limited habitable accommodations for the crew for the time being, but the unacclimated condition of many of the men made it desirable to get to the south as soon as possible. Pernambuco was reached Oct. 16, eleven days from Barbadoes. In the exchange of courtesies in this first Brazilian port reached I noticed a particularly kindly feeling toward the people of the United States, and an apparent desire to bring our association into closer union. The Governor of the State of Pernambuco honored the ship with a call, and afterward took me in a special train to the only Yankee sugar plantation in Brazil. I left Pernambuco on Oct. 23 and arrived at Rio on Oct. 27.

"My communication of Nov. 5 informed you of the attempted assassination of the President of the republic, wherein the Minister of War, Marshal Carlos Machado Betancourt, lost his life in attempting to save that of his chief on the 5th inst. Since that sad event the city of Rio has been the scene of some disturbance, resulting in the sacking of the publishing houses of three leading opposition newspapers, and the death of one or more persons. As already reported my departure for Montevideo which was set for the 6th inst. was postponed to await developments. On the 9th inst. I had a conference with the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister, and, as the conditions still seemed threatening I decided to remain here till at least after Nov. 15, which is the anniversary of Brazil's independence from monarchical control. Owing to the condition of affairs as they exist, the President has recommended to Congress, which is now in session, that martial law be enforced in Rio and Niteroy, and it is probable that authority for this measure will soon be granted, as the bill has passed the House and the Senate is likely also to take an affirmative view of the case.

"On the 12th inst., through the courtesy of the Minister, I was presented to the President and received with much kindness. I took occasion to felicitate His Excellency upon his escape from the hands of an assassin and to express the commiseration of the Navy at the death of the Minister of War. It is problematical what will be the outcome of the disturbance."

At evening files b in its form. were a tac that step w oblique their both f execu The in an We compa verable Nov. previous Dan. for the I. Can Their present and the fortune evening spectre specia poor a men. In the 47 anything, c haste fours very p ty too of cou column right, into li cated to be shoulde indeed was c drills I The pare from the co E. W. The re specto spective pose its where. regimain last year the sev dirty a been u and no termast a very conti has chanci departure Surg. J. Hart. Lieut Koehler member smok H. It after a matter s were fu consist very cle astic ar Tha there w Th from C Jack Br. Billy O. and o Every usua well. N could ju finished entire a apprecia G. O. who quan raton, d The t sharpsho The c target, f the score which is required marksma The pu on of the deci of a se desig natio car decoration

**THE STATE TROOPS.**

47th NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

At the regular weekly drill of Co. E, held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, Capt. Sullivan was in command, 20 files being present at roll call. The company was formed in its usual prompt manner, and turned over in excellent form. The men as usual looked neat and soldierly, and were steady and attentive in the ranks. The drill, from a tactical point of view, was excellent. The distances between ranks in column of fours, and in line, was all that could be desired. The length and cadence of the step was also perfect. On right, and on left, into line, was excellent, as was also the fronts into line. The oblique marching was very good, the files maintaining their distances in a creditable manner. The turnings both from a halt and while marching were all splendidly executed.

The few errors that did occur were promptly corrected in a prompt manner.

We have had occasion before to note the drills of this company, and while we have been pleased to make a favorable report in the past, the drill that took place on Nov. 16, 1897, was a vast improvement on any of the previous ones, and that is saying a great deal, and Capt. Dan, as he is affectionately called, deserves great credit for the present excellent condition of his command, Co. I. Capt. Barthman, also drilled on the same evening. Their attendance was very poor, less than 16 files being present. Those that were present, however, looked neat and the company was promptly formed. It was very unfortunate that so many were absent on this particular evening, because it was the occasion of the annual inspection by Col. Greene, Asst. Inspr. Gen., S. N. Y. The poor attendance evidently discouraged both officers and men, for the drill was far below the usual standard of the 47th. Every movement had to be repeated before anything like accuracy was obtained. The fronts into line, especially in double time, were very poor; too much haste to arrive on the line was displayed by the rear fours in each instance. The platoon movements were very poorly executed, the chiefs of platoons being entirely too slow in giving their preparatory commands, and of course as the commands are given, so they will be executed. In executing on right into line of platoons in columns of fours, the leading platoon executed column right, as it should and the rear platoon executed front into line. In fact, all the platoon movements were executed in a similar manner. The chiefs did not seem to be as well posted in their respective duties as they should have been. The manual of arms was very good indeed, and was one redeeming feature of the drill, which was considerable of a surprise to the writer for poor drills in this organization are rare.

22d NEW YORK.—COL. F. BARTLETT.

The Committee on Uniforms of the 22d Regt. has prepared specifications of the new uniform, and invites bids from military tailors. Any firm desirous of bidding for the contract should apply for the specifications to Capt. E. W. Dayton, 640 Madison avenue, New York City. The regiment has not merited the praise from the Inspector General it should have received on its annual inspection, considering the superior class of men who compose its ranks, and there is evidently screw loose somewhere. This is what the Inspector General says of the regiment: "The general condition of this regiment remains satisfactory, but no improvement was shown over last year. The armory was not clean and the lockers of the several companies, with three exceptions, were very dirty and showed that no attempt at dressing them had been made. The State property is not well cared for, and no system prevails in the management of the Quartermaster's Department. The Medical Department is in a very satisfactory condition. The headquarters' books continue to be kept in the same excellent manner that has characterized this branch of regimental administration for a number of years past." The heads of the two departments who receive such well deserved praise are Surg. Bennett S. Beach and Regt. Adj't. Stephen F. Hart.

**SECOND BATTERY.—CAPT. DAVID WILSON.**

Lieut. William L. Flanagan and Lieut Edwin H. Koehler of the Second Battery, New York, treated the members of their platoon (First) to a very entertaining smoker and stag at the armory on the evening of Dec. 14. It came in the nature of a surprise, however—and after a vigorous and finely executed drill, which kept the members of the platoon busy until 9:45 o'clock, for no matter how great the inducement, Capt. Wilson's command strictly adheres to duty first. Pipes and tobacco were furnished, as well as refreshments. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and some very clever boxing bouts limited to three rounds betweenistic artists of various weights, who made things lively. That the artists were genuine scappers could be judged from the programme, even before the men appeared for there were such fighting names as Larry King, the Harlem Thunderbolt; Billy Johnson, the Western cyclone, from Chicago; Jimmie Ryan, from beautiful Astoria; Jack Breen, of New York; Jimmie Handler, the terror of New Jersey, known as the Smasher from Newark; Billy O'Brien, young Rohe, the Westchester Bantam, and other coming champions, who graced the occasion. Everything was conducted according to Hoyle, and the usual sponge holders, timers, etc., all did their parts well. No decisions were rendered, and the audience could judge for itself as to whether the Harlem Thunderbolt swept away the Western Cyclone. This let the vanquished fall a little easier, and helped good feeling. The entire affair was of exceptional excellence, and highly appreciated.

**CONNECTICUT.**

G. O. No. 25, A. G. O., publishes the list of officers who qualified with the revolver, for the Revolver Decoration, during the season of 1896.

The total number qualifying is 98, comprising 29 sharpshooters, 51 first-class marksmen and 18 marks-men.

The conditions require 6 shots at 50 yards on the A target, fired within 60 seconds, no shots marked until the score is finished. Colt, .38 cal. New Army pistol, which is issued to all officers. A score of 25 or over is required to qualify as sharpshooter, 20 as first-class marksman, and 18 as marksman.

The publishing of this order has been delayed by reason of the trouble in getting a satisfactory decoration. The decoration selected is very simple and rich, consisting of a small bronze cross suspended from a bar bearing the designation, above which is the pin upon which two pistol cartridges with the heads together are struck. This decoration will be very highly prized by officers and has

induced a good deal of practice, which has resulted in a considerable number of very good pistol shots.

The annual muster and inspection of the C. N. G. by the Brigade Commander and staff has been completed, the arms, uniforms and equipments being found in excellent condition, and the ranks practically full.

The Brigade Officers' Association held a meeting at New Haven on the evening of Dec. 3, and will hold another in January. The discussion of matters of interest to the service at these meetings is very profitable, and is to the personal advantage of every officer who attends them. At the last meeting Comdr. Buckland, of the Naval Battalion, made an address, and a number of papers were read, one of the best being by Lieut. W. F. M. Rogers, of the Signal Corps.

The following officers are appointed members of a retiring board to inquire into the capability of such officers of the Connecticut National Guard as may be ordered before it: Col. Lucien F. Burpee, commanding 2d Regt., C. N. G.; Col. James B. Houston, A. D. C., staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and Capt. John Milton Thompson, U. S. A., Inspector of Military Forces.

**LOUISIANA.**

All things considered, the quarterly muster and inspection of the Battalion Louisiana Field Artillery, Maj. H. Bolivar Thompson, on night of Dec. 3, was a success. The affair was the 108th quarterly muster which the old and popular command, now in its twenty-seventh year of existence, has passed successfully through. The battalion has been singularly ill-treated by the weather officials, for on several recent occasions the nights fixed for musters, socials and inspections have been signally marked by bad weather. Their last muster and inspection was no exception to the rule, and what promised to prove a rousing reunion of the soldier boys was considerably marred, in point of numbers, by the absence of many pleasant and well known faces in the ranks. But the members of the battalion have a reputation for sticking to the old command under any and all circumstances, and the "old standbys" are regularly on hand on every duty demanding occasion. This fealty of the men to the old colors has contributed largely to the popularity of the command and made it one of the best military organizations in the State. The muster and inspection was made under Brig. Gen. A. E. Murphy, Inspr. Gen. Eugene May, Maj. Gabe Filleul, Brigade Inspr., and Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafite, of the U. S. Army, detailed by the Government as instructor of the State Militia.

In the absence of Maj. H. Bolivar Thompson the battalion was commanded by senior Captain F. M. McKeough. This was Capt. McKeough's first public demonstration of his ability to handle a battalion and he certainly deserves credit for the manner in which he handled the battalion.

**NEW JERSEY.**

Co. L, 2d Regt., of Rutherford, N. J., has decided to hold a kirmess some time in February, under the auspices of Miss Stewart, of Port Jervis. The company also decided to make the annual presentation of marksmen's badges in February a public and social affair. The election in the 2d Regt., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. S. V. S. Muzzy, has resulted in the unanimous choice of Lieut. Col. Edwin W. Hine, of Orange. Maj. Daniel A. Currie, of Englewood, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. John Engle, of Co. G, Hackensack, to Major. After the election Col. Muzzy was sworn in as Brevet Brigadier General.

Col. Hine has served as Lieutenant Colonel since 1882. In civic life he is general manager of the Orange Tracton Company.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Under date of Nov. 29, 1897, Maj. Gen. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, in General Orders, says: "Hopes heretofore entertained on just grounds of early changes and improvements in the extended order of the Drill Regulations, have not been realized, nor is there prospect of such alteration within a definite time. It is announced by authority that the coming spring inspections will include movements in the extended order. Commanding officers will resume exercises in the extended order."

The regulation service cap of the Army has been adopted for the Guard of the State. Comdr. Francis Shunk Brown, of the State Naval Militia, has resigned.

**MINNESOTA.**

The National Guard Association of Minnesota will meet in St. Paul the first week in January. Among the matters to be discussed will be the following:

First—What are the best means of rationing the troops situated as they are at present; considering, also, their liability to be cut off from the base of supplies at any moment, and the further liability of the present system becoming unavailable at short notice?

Second—What should be provided to enable the command to subsist either at its station or in case it should be ordered to such a place that it would be necessary to provide its own subsistence?

Third—What kinds and qualities of food and what is necessary to prepare it for consumption; what is the quantity required per day and how much should, under all circumstances and conditions, be provided as a reserve supply?

Fourth—What is the cost per day, as nearly as it can be estimated, for providing sustenance for the troops, and how many men in each company would be able to serve as cooks, in case of necessity?

Fifth—if the command should be ordered to march, being uncertain as to the time and destination and having to depend upon its own resources and those which it could absolutely command for transportation, what is it necessary to have and how can it best be provided?

**IOWA.**

Adj't. Gen. Wright, of Iowa, announces the establishment of a School of Instruction for Officers, with the proper regulations for the government of the same. The Commandant of the school and Secretary shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the instructors, upon nomination by the Commandant of the school. Officers, members of the student class, shall be designated in orders by the Commander-in-Chief. The course of study is as follows: First Year—Department of Tactics: Infantry Drill Regulations; Manual of Guard Duty. Department of Law: Iowa Military Code; Administration. Second Year—Department of Tactics: Examination in Drill Regulations and Guard Duty; Small Arms Firing Regulations; Security and Information. Department of Law: Examination in Military Code and Administration; Troops in Campaign. Third Year—Department of Tactics: Examination in work of

first and second years; Infantry fire and its use in battle. Department of Law: Examination in work of first and second years; The Law of War; Civil Functions and Relations of the Military. Department of Engineering: Field Engineering; Field Fortifications. Fourth Year—Department of Tactics: Examination in work of first, second and third years. Department of Law: Examination in work of first, second and third years. Department of Engineering: Examination in Field Engineering and Field Fortifications; Military Topography and Sketching; Signaling. Fifth Year—Department of Tactics: Organization and Tactics. Department of Law: Staff Duties. Department of Hygiene: Complete. Department of Strategy: Logistics. Subsequent Years—Strategy; Military Policy and Institutions; Military Geography: The Conduct of War; Military History. For classification, officers can select the year's course they desire, provided they have completed all work in the years preceding the one chosen.

**NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.**

The 2d Division of the 1st Naval Battalion have begun practice in the new manual of arms, and have also appropriated \$150 from their reserve fund for the purpose of furnishing and decorating their division room. The Examining Board have passed Dr. F. P. McCowan as Assistant Surgeon, 1st Naval Battalion; F. B. Allen and E. N. Robinson as Ensigns of the 4th Division; 1st Class Signalman A. Duane as Lieutenant (J. G.) and Signal Officer, 1st Naval Battalion. The 2d Division, 1st Naval Battalion, has a Creedmoor record this year of which it may be proud. Every man who has been enlisted in this division from the date of the spring practice day to the end of the Creedmoor season has qualified as a marksman; in other words, with a total strength of 84 officers and men, the division has qualified this year 94 marksman. In addition there are 7 sharpshooters and 1 expert. There are only three companies in the 7th Regiment that have more than that, and, considering that there are 18 men less in a naval battalion division than in a regimental company, that the naval battalion has been shooting at Creedmoor for only four years, and that its armory practice is limited to four or five afternoons in the spring, the showing is really remarkable and places this division abreast of the best military organizations in this State. The State figure of merit of the 2d Division made on the spring practice day, 60.41, is also very high, and was excelled by only a few companies in the 7th and some of the other "crack" regiments and by the 1st Division, which made a fractionally higher score.

The 3d Division has published for the use of its members a reprint of the new manual of arms. The drills of this division under the new regulations have developed the fact that the manual, being intended for the new rifles with knife bayonets, will require modification for the use of the Naval Militia, who are armed with the old Lee rifles. The division drills of the 3d Division are now divided into three periods—a scheme that permits practical work in the various duties required of the men. The first two periods are devoted to instruction in marksmanship, seamanship, principles of navigation, electrical appliances, and the mechanics and care of the guns. The different crews alternate in these instruction classes, and at the same time the fencing and signal squads are exercised. The third period is then given up to drilling as infantry. The hockey teams of the 2d and 3d Divisions had a most successful season last winter and encouraged by their progress they have joined forces and invited players in the other divisions to assist them in the formation of a battalion team. The use of the St. Nicholas rink has been secured for practice, and the consolidation will result in a strong representation of the naval reserve in this popular sport. Coxswain Geo. F. Gilmore, of the 3d Division, will be manager of the battalion team, and National Guard teams desiring to arrange games are invited to address him at the U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot of East 28th street.

**NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.**

It has been about decided to raise all the cookhouses now on the State Camp Grounds of Massachusetts at Framingham, and build new ones on improved lines. As arranged, each mess house is to have two large cookhouses built in the rear, where the food for the troops can be cooked and delivered in proper shape.

The Committee on Public Property of the city of Cambridge, on Nov. 31, says the Boston "Sun," "reported on Capt. Lombard's petition for repairs to the rifle range, and recommended an appropriation of \$600 for the changes requested in the petition. In view of the fact that this same committee only two months ago made all sorts of ridicule of the Captain's requests, this appropriation is considered on all sides as a vindication of the Captain's stand in the matter. In view of this it is hard to understand how any one sending out from the Adjutant General's office to the press what purported to be Col. Frye's report, could have said, as was said, that 'Capt. Lombard failed in his purpose.'

The Colony of the 4th Regiment of Wisconsin, made vacant some time ago by the resignation of Col. Bleuel, has been offered to ex-Adj't. Gen. Otto Falk.

Adj't. Gen. Lewis, of Arizona, under date of Nov. 18, 1897, announces that the Articles of War has been made a part of the Military Code of the State, and publishes some of the sections, as well as rules governing the enlistment of recruits.

Adj't. Gen. Barry, of Nebraska, in G. O. 7, under date of Oct. 4, 1897, publishes regulations for the examination of candidates for commissions in the Nebraska National Guard.

The G. C. M. for the trial of Corp. Charles W. Vickers of Co. A, 13th Regt., and Pvt. P. Devigne of Co. D, same regiment, charged with falsifying rifle practice scores at Creedmoor, began on Dec. 6. Corp. Vickers pleaded guilty of shooting as a substitute under the name of Thompson, a member of his company. Pvt. Devigne pleaded not guilty to the charge and specifications which alleged that he had forged the signature of a scorer, and had given himself credit for a score he had never made. One scorer testified that the card in question was a forgery and that Devigne had not shot on the range on the day he was credited with a full score, and he further said the accused had offered him a reward to admit the score. The case will be continued.

Under date of Dec. 1, 1897, Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Harries, of District of Columbia Militia, announces that, having been commissioned by the President of the United States as Brigadier General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, he hereby assumes command. The new Commander is a very popular officer, but his appointment over Col. Clay, of the 1st Regiment, has created quite a stir in the Guard, and Col. Clay has resigned in consequence. Gen. Harries was formerly a Major under Col. Clay. It is rumored there may be several other resignations.

The troops of the 1st Brigade of Louisiana will parade for inspection and muster as follows: Dec. 12, 1st Troop

Cavalry; Dec. 13, 4th Battalion Infantry; Dec. 14, 3d Battalion Infantry; Dec. 15, 7th Battalion Infantry.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, of New York, under date of Dec. 15, convenes a board to revise the present Military Code of the State, to meet at noon, Dec. 20, 1897, at the office of the Adjutant General of the State, Albany. The board will render a report of its work as soon as practicable, to the Adjutant General for the action of the Commander-in-Chief. Detail for the board: Col. Frederick Phisterer, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 65th Regt.; Col. William W. Ladd, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen.; Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regt.; Col. McCosky Butt, 12th Regt.; Capt. J. W. Miller, Naval Militia; Lieut. Col. Ezra DeForest, 23d Regt.; Maj. Charles F. Roe, Squadron A; Capt. Lewis E. Goodier, 44th Sep. Co.

The 12th Regt., New York, will assemble in its armory on the evening of Friday, Jan. 7, for review by Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, II., and for the presentation of State and Brigade trophies. Capt. Banks has been detailed as officer of the day and Lieut. Amory as officer of the guard.

The review of the 9th New York at its armory Friday evening, Dec. 31, by Maj. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., and the infantry and physical drill to be given by a company of the 13th U. S. Inf., with a reception to follow, is already causing a demand for tickets, which, on the evening of the event, it is expected will be at a premium. The review will take place at 9 o'clock; the drill by the 13th Inf., at 9:15, and the dance will begin at 10 o'clock.

The American Interstate Association of the National Guard was organized in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, at a meeting of State Adjutant Generals. The States and Territories represented were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, South Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Vermont, Missouri and Wisconsin. The objects of the association as set forth are the advancement of the interests of the National Guard and the enactment of such legislation as will add to its efficiency.

Under a recent agreement between the State Prison Commission, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Adjutant General of New York, the organizations of the Naval Militia and National Guard are to make requisitions on the prisons for all uniforms needed, but during the year 1898 nothing shall be manufactured by the prisoners in response thereto except overcoats. Even the ordering of overcoats will be vigorously opposed by members of the guard, and the 36th Sep. Co., of Schenectady, Capt. Yates, have already decided not to wear any prison made garments. As already pointed out in the "Army and Navy Journal," the making of National Guard uniforms in prisons is bound to prove detrimental to the interests of the guard.

The National Guard Association of Michigan will hold its annual meeting in Detroit at the Hotel Cadillac, Jan. 20. The programme will include papers on various military subjects. This will be the first meeting that the association has held in Detroit. After the meeting a banquet will be given in the new dining room of the Hotel Cadillac.

A raw Scottish lad joined the Volunteers, and on the first parade day his sister and his mother came to see the corps. At the march past Jock was singled out by his sister, who exclaimed:

"Look, mither, they're a' out of step but oor Jock!"

The room of Co. B, 71st New York, has been very handsomely redecorated and remodelled and it reflects great credit on the committee in charge. Prof. F. Fanucci, formerly leader of the U. S. Marine Band, has been chosen leader of the regimental band in place of Eben.

Capt. Isaac Freeman, of Co. C, 8th New York, has been elected Major, vice Jarvis promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

The following companies of the New York National Guard have won the special prizes offered by the State for making the highest figure of merit in rifle practice for the present year: Co. H, 7th Regiment, \$1.13; Co. B, 23d Regiment, 70.05; 21st Separate Company, 72.34; 13th Separate Company, 72.76.

Squadron A, of New York, will hold a smoker at its armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 18, which is the first of a series. A shooting club to have exclusive use of the armory range on Saturday evenings for various matches will be formed, and to encourage beginners handicap matches will be arranged. The price to members of the squadron of keeping private horses has been fixed at 50c. per day, exclusive of shoeing.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, will end their armory signalling, Jan. 1, and will then begin mounted drills, saber and pistol exercises, etc., at the Central Park Riding Academy. Sergt. Oliver Wren has applied for discharge, he having served over five years. Corp. Edward Mora has rejoined the corps after an absence of two years spent in traveling. D. H. Baldwin has applied for a furlough, as he has been appointed an engineer on the Nicaragua Canal Commission under Rear Adm. John G. Walker. The new entertainment committee consists of Sergt. Eidlitz, Pvts. Mora, Scully, Bostwick and Dr. Patterson. It is expected to have the annual dinner and theater party in the near future.

#### FIRST BATTERY NEW YORK.—CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.

The 1st Battery of New York held a very pleasant reception in its armory on Dec. 9 in honor of receiving the Flanagan trophy, won at the State Camp for marksmanship with field pieces. The armory was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and among the many guests were: Lieut. Hurry, Squadron A; Capt. Joyce and Surg. Bell, 71st Regt.; Capts. Tompkins and Desser, and Lieut. Hendrickson, 9th Regt., and representatives from many other organizations. The numerous committees performed their work ably, and the time taken to dispose of a very inviting order of 24 dances passed very quickly. During the evening members of the battery were presented with 100 per cent. duty medals, as follows: For four years, Sergt. Ringelmann, Sergt. Seyfried, and Trumpeter Hawxs; for three years, 1st Sergt. Jansen, Corp. Seidel, Corp. Zschoge, and Pvt. Goehns; for two years, Guidon Sergt. Keller, Corp. Johannes and Corp. Esper; for one year, Lieut. Hatheway, Q. M. Sergt. Kramer, Corp. Muller and Friedrichs, Artificer Nogrem, and Pvts. Campbell, Bickelhaupt, Diggel-reward for his faithful service and his assistance to the battery in athletic training and other work, a gold watch and chain were presented to Prof. H. Siebert.

The battery has reason to be proud of its high indoctrination from the Inspector General, which is as follows: "This battery is in a satisfactory condition, condition of arms excellent, clothing clean, accoutrements clean and polished, harness clean and in excellent condition. The armory was neat and clean. The care of surplus property shows that proper means are taken to preserve it in excellent condition. Lockers well dressed and neatly kept. The Hospital Corps is thoroughly equipped. All books are neatly and accurately kept, percentage present 95.74."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. James Cooper McKee, U. S. A., retired, who died at Butler, Pa., Dec. 13, was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in 1851, and saw much dangerous service on the frontier. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1858, and early in the war, while scouting hostile Indians, commanded a company of U. S. Mounted Rifles, and was at Fort Fillmore, N. M., in 1861, when the post and garrison were surrendered by Maj. Lynde, to the Confederates. He was exchanged in 1862 and after that rendered excellent service in the field, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel at the close of the war. He attained the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Surgeon General, and was retired June 19, 1891, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Rear Adm. Joseph F. Green, U. S. N., whose death, Dec. 9, at Brookline, Mass., we reported last week, was born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1811, and was appointed Midshipman in 1827. When the Mexican War broke out he was a Lieutenant and was assigned to duty on the Ohio, of the Pacific Squadron, and took part in all the important actions on the Pacific coast. During a portion of the war of the Rebellion, he commanded the Canandaigua of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in the bombardment of Fort Wagner. He attained the grade of Rear Admiral in 1870 and was retired Nov. 25, 1872, on attaining the age of 62 years. The funeral services took place at Brookline, on Dec. 11, and the remains were then taken to Bath, Me., for interment.

#### PLEASANT DETAIL FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

An important enlargement of the corps of military attachés is under consideration at the War Department, it being proposed to detail officers of the Army to serve as military attachés at each of the legations of the United States in Central and South America. Mexico is the only country on this continent to which a military attaché is now detailed. If the proposed plan is carried out in its fulness there will be an opportunity for appointing eleven more officers of the Army as military attachés, one each at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, La Paz, Santiago, Bogota, Quito, Guatemala, Managua, Montevideo, Lima and Caracas. While it is the policy of the War Department to extend the services of military attachés to every country in which we maintain an embassy or a legation, the appointment of attachés has been stationed at Rio de Janeiro large contracts have been made by the Brazilian Government with French manufacturers for Army supplies. The new military attachés of course will not be sent to Central and South America especially as commercial agents, but in connection with their other military duties at the foreign capitals it is expected that they will do what may be in their power to secure the patronage of the countries to which they are sent for manufacturers in the United States. Almost all the equipments of the armies of the southern republics are purchased abroad and there seems to be no good reason why they should not be purchased in the United States. The matter will be called to the attention of the President very soon, and it is expected that the plan will receive his approval and that the new details will be made as soon after as practicable.

Secretary Long has recommended to the House Committee on Naval Affairs that section 1571 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to remedy what the Department considers to be an injustice in checking the pay of naval officers when temporarily detached from sea duty. He recommends an amendment providing that the fact that an officer is sent temporarily to a hospital on shore or to temporary duty on shore as a member of a court of board or otherwise, shall not be regarded as a detachment from sea service unless so specified in the order.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday informally discussed the plans of the Navy Department for the increase and improvement of dry dock facilities on the lines of the bill introduced by Senator Hale. No action was taken beyond authorizing Senator Hale to confer with the House Naval Committee with a view to securing joint action on any line that may be decided on. There was a general expression of opinion favorable to the increase of docking facilities. The present indication is that legislation in this direction will be attempted on the naval appropriation bill. The committee also discussed the armor plate question and decided to invite Secretary Long to appear before the committee at an early date that he may inform Congress concerning the status of the efforts of the Department to secure lower prices on the manufacture of armor.

Secretary Long has recommended to Congress that the age limit for entrance into the medical corps of the Navy be raised from 26 to 30 years. At the present time there are seventeen vacancies in the corps and Surg. Gen. Van Reypen declares that there is no immediate prospect of filling them, owing primarily to the fact that the maximum age limit for entrance to the corps is only 26 years, and also because the medical corps of the Navy is not upon as good a footing as that of the Army. The Surgeon General calls attention to the fact that there is not at present a sufficient number of surgeons to perform duty on the ships in commission and at Navy Yards, and it is said that unless some steps are taken to improve the existing condition of affairs in the medical corps, there is great danger that the number of vacancies will continue to increase until there will not be enough medical officers to perform the duty required by the service.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that where an officer of the Army or Navy is unable to sign his name to his pay account except by mark, on account of illness or other such good cause, the signature by mark, if attested by two witnesses, will be honored by disbursing officers. The decision is rendered in the case of Rear Adm. Joseph F. Green, U. S. N., retired, who was obliged to sign his pay account in this manner this month on account of illness.

Secretary Long has made an important amendment to the present regulations for the employment of labor at Navy Yards. The rules have for some time provided that after registration the names of applicants shall be carried on the eligible list for one year, and if not appointed during that time the names shall be dropped from the register. Secretary Long's new order permits these men to make application during the last month of the year for retention on the eligible list without loss

of numbers, the effect being to carry indefinitely the names of those who have been certified for appointment without prejudice to their standing.

The War Department has under consideration a sample of felt boot recently submitted by a New York manufacturer for use by mounted infantry in Alaska.

Lieut. Thomas D. Griffin, P. A. Engr. Walter M. McFarland, U. S. N., and Joseph Westessor, chemist at the Washington Navy Yard has been appointed a Board to investigate and report on the spontaneous combustion of coal on vessels of the Navy.

The cruiser New York will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard Dec. 18 and will proceed to Hampton Roads, where she will remain until joined early in January by the remainder of the North Atlantic Squadron, with the exception of the Brooklyn. The Texas will be the last vessel upon which repairs will be completed. She will be out of the Navy Yard by Jan. 8, and on her arrival at Hampton Roads the fleet will proceed direct to Florida Bay, where the maneuvers will be commenced.

Secretary Long has laid before the Senate and House Committees this amendment to the Revised Statutes: "That Chief Engineers now borne on the Navy register shall be commissioned as such by the President, such commission to bear the date upon which said Chief Engineers receive their appointments as such, and hereafter Chief Engineers with the relative rank of Commander and Captain, shall be regularly promoted and commissioned as such subject to such examinations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; provided that no examination of Chief Engineers shall be ordered until the expiration of six months from the passage of this act during which time promotions shall be made as now provided by law."

Secretary Alger on Monday made a report to the Senate in response to a resolution calling on him for information concerning the food supply for American citizens in Alaska. In it Secretary Alger says: "The latest information from the mining district bears date of Oct. 17, when, it is reported, there was not on sale in the stores of Dawson or those accessible to the mining region a single pound of bacon, beans or flour, and that those miners who had been in the territory contiguous to Dawson, depending on the stores there for their usual winter's supply, found it impossible to purchase any supplies whatever, except in rare instances from friends or individuals who thought they had a surplus, and the cost of food for the bare necessities of life even under these circumstances was exorbitant and almost prohibitory, 50-lb sacks of flour selling at \$100 to \$125. From the best information that can be obtained it is believed that the use of reindeer will be the means of which these supplies can be gotten through, if at all. It is therefore recommended that reindeer be purchased in Lapland to the number of 500 and permission granted to bring reindeer drivers from that country; this upon the information that it requires much skill to manage these animals. It is believed that supplies taken into that country need not, to any great extent, be furnished as a gratuity, but that many of the miners will be able to pay the cost of such supplies."

The widely published statements that the War Department is considering the advisability of abolishing the post at Fort Sheridan, on account of its proximity to Chicago, and the unfortunate influences which that city has been said to exert on the garrison life of the post are emphatically declared at the Department to be devoid of truth. The importance of Fort Sheridan, situated as it is, is fully recognized by the Department, and it is not proposed to abandon the post. Many other posts are located very near to large cities and such locations not only makes them of greater inherent importance, but the advantages of city life are beneficial to and are appreciated by the officers and men stationed there. The Department proposes to continue the post at Fort Sheridan and to maintain as complete discipline there as obtains at any other post. There is nothing in the nature of things that should make post life at Fort Sheridan less desirable and less conducive to the harmonious workings of military methods than at other posts. A sufficient argument against the removal of Fort Sheridan is the large amount of money that has been spent on the improvement of the post.

The resignation of Capt. O. M. Carter, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, of his appointment as Military Attaché to London has been accepted by the War Department. It is stated at the Department that Capt. Carter's resignation was tendered voluntarily, and that his successor at the American Embassy in London has not been decided upon. Secretary Alger has formally approved the charge against Capt. Carter by Judge Advocate General Lieber and they have been forwarded to Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, who will be Judge Advocate of the court martial which will try Capt. Carter at Savannah on Jan. 5. The charges are understood to be very serious and include collusion with contractors, embezzlement, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, absence without leave, etc. It is understood that the charges which have been prepared cover events which occurred within the last two years and hence are not within the statute of limitation.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is still at work on his port on the personnel bill. Mr. Roosevelt will submit two alternative propositions to Secretary Long. The first will provide that the number of officers of the new line shall be limited to that now authorized by law. The second will authorize enlisting up to 1,020 as recommended by the Board when it was in session. Mr. Roosevelt is extremely anxious to get the personnel bill. He is apprehensive that an increase of officers may frighten Congress and he rightly believes that reorganization should come first and increase afterwards. If the number of officers shall be limited to that now fixed by law the promotions will not be as many and as stated in order to cause the flow, selection will have to be applied. There is good reason to believe that Army pay will be recommended to Congress by Secretary Long. This is equally good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt will submit an alternative proposition that the pay of line officers in the lower grades be increased to that enjoyed by the Engineers and that the latter get in the upper grades the pay now drawn by the line. Representative Meyer, one of the best informed men in Congress on personnel legislation, said to the "Journal" correspondent in discussing the situation: "If there should be disagreement in the Navy on the subject, the passage of the bill should be made very difficult. The increase of cost might be great obstacle. When my bill for the reorganization of the personnel was submitted three years ago, it did not provide for an increase of the Engineer Corps, but now believe that to be necessary. I believe something should be done for the reorganization of the personnel. We have heretofore cared for the material; now we ought to take care of the brains which operate ships."

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## MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

The Military Department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was conceived and planned during the inaugural parade and ceremonies which occurred in Nashville, Tenn., June 1 and 2, 1896.

The U. S. troops in that parade consisted of one battalion of six companies of the 5th U. S. Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., commanded by Maj. Charles Porter; one battalion of four companies, 6th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Ky., commanded by Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, and one squadron of four troops of 3d U. S. Cavalry, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., commanded by Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry. The above organizations numbered about 1,000 U. S. soldiers.

The State troops consisted of the 1st Brigade of the National Guard, State of Tennessee, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Taylor, 900 officers and men. These troops were all encamped for eight days in East Nashville, on the old Shelby estate, and assisted in all of the features connected with the inaugural ceremonies of the exposition.

The Director General of the exposition assigned to the Military Department, some 48 acres of ground which was enclosed within the exposition limits. This ground was admirably adapted for military purposes, undulating and sloping on all sides, with two excellent streams of water running directly through the grounds. These streams were fed by two springs within the military camps. The grounds were nicely parked and shaded with trees.

The camps were regularly laid out, water pipes through the company streets, supplied with filtered city water, three large bathing houses, each containing 12 shower baths, convenient for officers and men, latrines throughout the camps; also the camps were lighted with electric lights.

The U. S. Government loaned the Military Department 700 tents; 250 tents were borrowed from the State of Tennessee. These tents were all floored and supplied with straw mattresses.

The camp was commenced April 20 with 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., as executive officer and Maj. Richard Clark, Brigade Quartermaster of the National Guard, State of Tennessee, as Quartermaster. Maj. Clark was relieved July 20, having to return to his business. Lieut. Maney remained until the close of the exposition.

The following-named officers were appointed to look after the active business of the Department:

Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., officer in charge; 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., executive officer; 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, 14th U. S. Inf., instructor; Sergt. Charles Crisler, 6th U. S. Inf., Q. M. Sergt.

The U. S. Army officers received no compensation from the exposition for their services. Laborers were employed to attend to such work as was actually necessary. The camps were completed May 20, and the first troops that arrived were the Kentucky State troops, under the command of Col. John A. Castleman (the Louisville Legion).

The sanitary condition of the camps was perfect. The medical officers inspected the camps, streams and surrounding grounds daily. No sickness occurred of any account during the encampment.

It was intended to have U. S. troops encamped on the military grounds continuously from the opening until the close of the exposition. A battalion of the 6th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky., was present during the months of May and June. The battalion of 5th U. S. Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., was to be present July and August, and a squadron of 3d U. S. Cavalry, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was to be present September and October. For some reason the battalion of 5th U. S. Infantry, could not be sent at the time requested, and the battalion of 4th U. S. Infantry

was stationed at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, Ill., was offered by the War Department in place of the 5th. As the transportation of this battalion would involve a great deal of expense, which had to be paid by the exposition management, it was thought best not to send for it. The entire 5th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, was, however, sent Oct. 26, to remain until the close of the exposition, and did excellent service. The conduct of the U. S. troops was excellent in every respect. The discipline was perfect. They had model camps. Not a soldier was arrested for misconduct. The encampment was a success. Credit is due both officers and men, all of whom assisted in every way in their power to make the Military Department of the exposition the success it was.

The troops of the National Guard of the different States, and especially those of the State of Tennessee, behaved remarkably well. No trouble of any account occurred, and the discipline of the troops was good. Some of the States, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama, had their regular encampments at the exposition instead of in their States.

Nearly every State brought a U. S. A. officer with the State troops as instructor, adviser and inspector.

Five sham battles were given during the exposition, each of these battles being a drawing card. Large crowds came to witness the maneuvers. They were for the pleasure and accommodation of the public, and the best was done with the material on hand at the time they were given. All of the sham battles were not up to the required standard from a military point of view. However, they seemed to attract and delight the people.

The dress parades, drills, cavalry drills and evolutions of the troops on the military plaza, drew crowds of people, and were among the features and attractions of the exposition during the entire six months.

The Military Department furnished escorts and troops for all of the great parades in the city, also in the exposition grounds. The Governors of the States and the principal delegations were received, escorted and paraded from their hotels to the exposition grounds, by the Military Department, and many of the Governors of States were given reviews and parades by the troops on military plaza, as well as official receptions given them at military headquarters.

Application was made for the West Point Cadets, and at one time it looked as if the application would be successful. However, the War Department decided not to order the Corps as the Military Commandant, at West Point, reported it would be injurious to the cadets to take them from their studies and duties at that time and season of the year.

This exposition has taken the lead in having a regular Military Department, which has been a decided success, and has added very materially to the success of the exposition, financially and otherwise.

Trains loaded with troops passing through the country to and from the exposition and the interest created by the military in the exposition was a very great feature throughout.

The War Department gave every facility possible to assist the Military Department, as did the Governor and Adjutant General of the State of Tennessee.

A steadfast growth of half a century tells what Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, is. Gold medal, World's Fair.

Christmas and New Year's Tables are incomplete without a bottle of DR. SEIGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the exquisitely flavored appetizer. Beware of imitations.

## MARRIED.

BERKLEY-BLAND.—At Reading, Pa., Dec. 7, 1897. Lieut. Hugh Douglas Berkley, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Mary Pearson Bland.

CALKINS-RANDALL.—At the United States Consulate, Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 16, 1897. Lieut. Carter Gilman Calkins, U. S. N., to Miss Minnie Grace Randall.

## DIED.

COLLUM.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1897. Mrs. Josephine G. Collum, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. V. Furey, Dep. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

McKEE.—At Butler, Pa., Dec. 13, 1897. Lieut. Col. James Cooper McKee, U. S. A., retired.

MCKINSTRY.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1897. Gen. Justus McKinstry, formerly Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., and Brigadier General of Volunteers.

ROGERS.—In Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 15, 1897. Mr. Joseph H. Rogers, father of the wife of Maj. G. W. Baird, U. S. A.

SHAW.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 6, 1897, of heart failure, Judge John Melville Shaw, uncle of Lieut. Melville J. Shaw, U. S. M. C.

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## A BIG VENTILATOR.

Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, have lately furnished the largest ventilator we have ever heard of. It has a total diameter of eighteen feet over all, the diameter of the neck being ten feet. It is on the Midland Beach Casino, at Midland Beach, Staten Island. It is the "Pancoast" make which appears to be giving such great satisfaction throughout the United States. This same make of ventilator was also used on the new Astoria Hotel, New York City.

It is said that there are still some of the Italian soldiers residing by special permission of King Menelik in Abyssinia. They are required to dwell at some considerable distance from the capital of the Kingdom.

The improvement in the shooting of the American Army has been so marked within the last few years that we felt it would probably not be long before their marksmen were anxious to try their skill against the old country. A challenge is likely to be sent in the spring from New Jersey for the purpose of fixing a competition at our next Bisley meeting.—Army and Navy Gazette.

There is now in progress at St. Petersburg, Russia, an exhibition of small yachts, canoes, yawls, racing shells and all varieties of small pleasure craft, besides a large collection of yacht models, hulls, spars and sails complete. Among the models is one of the celebrated ship of Dr. Nansen, the Fram. The Russian yacht clubs have sent their trophies for exhibition. Among other art objects there is a bust of Peter the Great, Russia's first yachtsman.

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It is stated by the "Traccion Ferroviaria" that at the Krupp Works, Essen, locomotive axles are now made of steel alloyed with 15 per cent. of nickel, which gives a resistance of 90 kilos per square millimetre, or fifty tons per square inch, while with the addition of a little chrome the steel acquires the almost incredible resistance of 180 kilos, per square millimetre, or 114 tons per square inch.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "The realization, by the new 6-inch quick-firing gun of Messrs. Vickers, of 2,780 foot-seconds of muzzle velocity for a pressure of 15.9 tons in the chamber is one of the most satisfactory results that has been achieved in the British ordnance world for some time, and has surprised the ordnance officials no less than the ordinary laymen. With an increased length of 2 feet 6 inches, and a more secure and better method of securing the breech-block to the breech—whereby lightness as well as security is obtained—Messrs. Vickers have produced a gun far and away superior to our present 6-inch guns, both in muzzle velocity and striking energy. From a muzzle velocity of 2,200 foot-seconds they have leaped at one bound to 2,780 foot-seconds; and from a striking energy of 3,356 foot-tonnes they have advanced to 5,374 foot-tonnes. These figures speak for themselves, and convey to even the ordinary mind the enormous length of the step they have succeeded in taking in once more giving a superiority to our armament, necessary to the navy and the nation. The new gun is but slightly heavier than some of our present pattern, and, although two feet longer, our naval constructors should not experience much difficulty in providing housing room for them in our casemates, or in fore and aft securing positions when mounted on the broadsides of our smaller cruisers."

The boasted efficiency of some of the Canadian Militia, according to the Boston "Globe," is not exactly what it is cracked up to be and as an illustration of this the following item from the "Globe" may be found of interest: "Maj. Gen. Gascogne recently visited Halifax, N. S., for the purpose of inspecting the 63d Battalion, one of the crack organizations of the city, and at the inspection the General seriously censured both officers and men for their slipshod drill. He also ordered Capt. Heckler of the battalion to take off the medals which he won in the Franco-Prussian war. The climax was reached when he inspected the 68th a few days later. In addressing the regiment, he stated in plain terms that instead of finding, as he had expected, a regiment of Canadian militia, he found that one-half or two-thirds were army reserve men, who received pay both from the imperial and Canadian governments, which he claimed they

could not lawfully do. He concluded that because of the above fact the regiment was not what it pretended to be, and that such a state of affairs must cease from that night."

The reports that come from Northern India are not altogether reassuring to the English. According to the Bombay "Gazette," the general behavior of the British troops has not been invariably equal to their reputation. The "Civil and Military Gazette" attributes the complete breakdown of the British troops in the field to their extreme youth and diseased condition. Several corps, says this paper, "have been so decimated by sickness that they have had to be sent back to the base." The best service appears to have been rendered by the native troops.

The terms which Sir William Lockhart has to offer to the Afridis if they submit now are, it is understood, three in number—the surrender of a large number of breech-loaders, the payment of a heavy fine, and the giving of hostages as security for good behavior. The cost of the war is now averaging between £90,000 and £100,000 weekly.

The annual grand ball of the Old Guard of New York will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, in the Metropolitan Opera House. The net proceeds will be used towards a fund to build a new armory for the organization.

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## BUSINESS BY TELEPHONE.

Here is a sample of the way business is done by telephone nowadays. The conversation was carried on between New York and Washington:

"Hello, Washington! Is this Capt. Shoemaker?"  
"Yes."  
"This is Lieut. Dodge, sir. I got a telegram asking me to call you up on the telephone."  
"Lieutenant, you are to go with the Bear expedition for the relief of the crews of the five whalers imprisoned in the Arctic."

"What capacity?"  
"To head the overland expedition."  
"All right, sir; glad to go."  
"Then be ready to start in four days."  
"Aye, aye, sir!"

That's all that was said, and Lieut. Dodge of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service is getting ready to be off for the Arctic.—Boston Herald.

It happened in a northern town, the headquarters of a local volunteer force. During the maneuvering season a man who had not been long in the place called on the principal dentist to have a tooth extracted.

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"Is Mr. Smith in?" he asked of the servant who opened the door.

"Col. Smith," replied the boy, with dignity, "is not in."

"Well, can Mr. Jones attend to me?"

The boy eyed him with a look of pitying contempt as he said: "Capt. Jones, sir, is away, too."

"Look here!" exclaimed the irritated stranger, as he fairly danced about with pain, "haven't you got a blooming admiral anywhere on the premises who'll pull out my tooth?"

It is well known in Scotland that most of the Highland corps are composed of Irishmen, and a good story is told of Sir Hope Grant, commander of the Madras Army, who at a dinner given in his honor noticed the martial pipers playing, as is usual, behind the chair of the guest of the evening, and Sir Hope, delighted at the inspiring national tunes, turned round to the most stalwart minstrel and exclaimed:

"It warms my heart to listen to the bonnie lilt! What pairt of Scotland do ye come frae, my mon?"

"Connemara, yer honor," replied the bard, expanding his chest with a conscious pride, while a roar of laughter echoed everywhere, in which Sir Hope heartily joined.

## THE BAZIN ROLLER SHIP SYSTEM.

Sir Edward Reed has proceeded to Paris to confer with the parties interested in the Bazin roller ship system. His report on the Havre trials of the small experimental Bazin vessel was limited to the question of diminished frictional resistance in that vessel, other important questions affecting the further application of the system being reserved by him for special consideration. It is for the examination of these questions that Sir Edward Reed has now been called to Paris.—Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, London, England.

Twenty million acres of land in the United States are said to be owned by various British syndicates and individuals, including the Dukes of Beaufort and Reynolds, the Earls of Cadogan and Dalhousie, Lord Tweeddale, Marquis Cholmondeley, Sir Edward Reed, the Duchess of Marlborough, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Randolph Churchill and the capitalist Vincent Scully.

Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., an able officer of ten years' service, has been appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, in succession to 1st Lieut. George H. Sands, promoted Captain.

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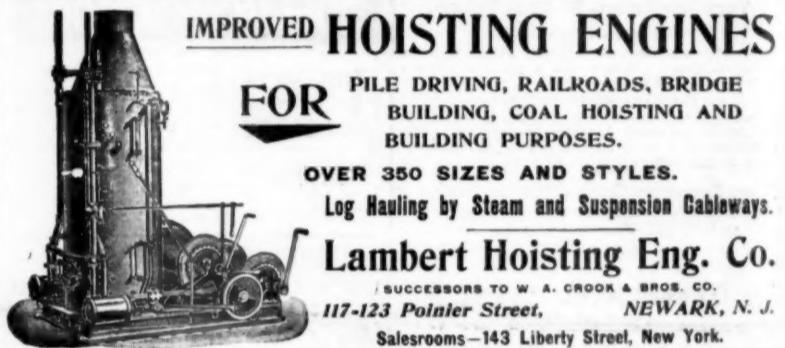
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